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PREMIER CHIANG: U.S.-PRC TIES NOT IN U.S. INTEREST

OW011135Y Taipei CNA in English 1019 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] -- Taipei, 1 Mar (CNA)--The idea of an independent Taiwan to safeguard the Taiwanese from communist rule is an absurdity and a "pretext that has been fabricated for a Chinese communist invasion of Taiwan," Premier Chiang Ching-kuo said Wednesday. Addressing the sixth meeting of the first National Assembly, Premier Chiang lambasted the "Taiwan independence" notion as "an illusion growing out of loss of consciousness, obliviousness to origin and the self-seeking of disgrace and destruction."

"Taiwan has always been the territory of the Republic of China and is now the bastion of national revival," Premier Chiang pointed out. "Only when the task of anti-communism and national recovery is completed can Taiwan enjoy permanent security, freedom and well-being."

Urging the people in Free China to rid themselves of any illusion of temporary peace and assume the responsibility of national recovery, Premier Chiang declared: "The 'Taiwan independence' absurdity is completely intolerable to every patriotic Chinese."

The premier reaffirmed the Republic of China's position of anti-communism and national recovery. He promised to "resolutely repel any attempt to harm our constitutional system, oppose without reserve any advocacy contrary to international good faith, justice and principle." Chiang reiterated the Republic of China's opposition to the so-called "normalization of relations" between Washington and Peiping "because it is contrary to the aspirations of the Chinese people, would prolong the distress of our mainland compatriots, runs counter to the fundamental American spirit of good faith and justice and the American advocacy of human rights and also to U.S. basic interests, and would lead to a war crisis in the Asian and Pacific region and increase the threat to world peace." [Taipei CNA in English at 1459 GMT on 1 March carries a slightly variant report on Chiang's assembly speech, which adds the following on U.S.-ROC ties: "The strengthening of close cooperation between the United States and the Republic of China and their continuing mutual respect for treaties and common obligations concur with the interests of both countries and can assure the security and peace of the Asian-Pacific region, he said."]

Regarding domestic policy, Premier Chiang said the government is practicing democracy because "it is rational and the trend of the times." "This is more a matter of our conviction that democratic government in keeping with public aspirations is the most powerful and stable of governments and our belief that democratic government based on the need of the people for freedom and equality is the most promising government. We are sincerely and vigorously building a sound democratic political system as a means of strengthening the foundation for permanent peace and order in the Republic of China," the premier said.

In this connection he stressed the importance of the rule of law. "Democracy and the rule of law are two sides of the same coin," Premier Chiang said. "Democracy functions well only when government and people stay within their boundaries and respect each other and when everyone is equal before the law. Otherwise, anarchy will ensue."

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO EL SALVADOR--Taipei, 25 Feb--Newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to El Salvador Gen Lo Yu-lun, left here on 25 February for San Salvador to assume his post. Lo was seen off at the airport by Taipei Gen Jose Dolores Gerardo Herrera. Lo succeeds Ambassador Wu Chen-tsai, who has been called back for a new assignment. [Taipei CNA in English 0934 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW]

EEC'S ANDERSEN REITERATES NEED TO CUT TRADE IMBALANCE

OW011253Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 1 Mar (KYODO)--Danish Foreign Minister Knud Borge Andersen warned Wednesday that the European Common Market will find it difficult to follow a liberal trade policy if Japan's trade surplus with the nine-nation community increases in the next few years rather than decreases.

Andersen, currently chairman of the European Community's (EC) Council of Ministers, said: "It would be more and more difficult for the nine EC nations to follow a liberal policy if the imbalance continues." "Therefore, it is [in] Japan's own interest to reduce the surplus," he told a news conference. Asked if that could mean a rise of protectionism in the Common Market, he replied: "I do not hope so." Japan had a trade surplus of about 5 billion dollars with the Common Market last year, compared with a 4.2 billion dollar surplus in 1976. "We cannot expect a dramatic change but we expect realistic change," he said. He did not elaborate but said he was waiting for the results of the Japanese Government's economic policy, which he termed "a great step."

Andersen, who arrived in Tokyo Monday for a 3-day visit, said that his purpose was not to negotiate with the Japanese Government on specific matters but to stress the political importance of the working-level discussions between Japan and the EC due in Tokyo later [in] March. He said: "We are satisfied with the visit here simply because we met full understanding of the problem." "We are not here to pressure Japan and we are not here to ask for help for EEC countries," he said. He expressed the hope that a joint communique could be issued at the forthcoming Tokyo talks, in which Roy Denman, director general for external affairs of the EC Commission, and Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp will take part. "We hope to have some progress before the EC Council of Ministers meeting on 7 and 8 April, he said.

He expressed the hope that Japan will open up markets for EC products. Asked what the EC can export to Japan, which is self-sufficient in manufactured goods, he replied: "We may have to try more inside [as received]. We ask the Japanese Government to remove some non-tariff barriers." "We have to study the special character of this market," he added.

Departs Tokyo 1 March

OW020753Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0724 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Mar (KYODO)--Knud Borge Andersen, president of the European Community's (EC) Council of Ministers, left Tokyo for home late Wednesday night after completing a three-day visit. Andersen, who arrived here Monday, met with Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda and other Japanese Government leaders during his visit to a bid to work out a settlement of the current Japan-EC dispute arising from Japan's massive trade account surplus.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES EARLIER TARIFF CUTS ON 124 ITEMS

OW021241Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1229 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 2 Mar (KYODO)--Japan will lower tariffs on a wide range of imports, from computers to cars and color film, effective Saturday, a month earlier than originally scheduled, government officials said Thursday.

Following approval at the cabinet meeting Friday, the tariff reductions will take effect for 124 items, with an annual import value estimated at 2,153 million dollars in fiscal 1976 terms.

Originally, the tariff cuts were to go into effect 1 April. The surprise move is apparently prompted by prospects that Japan's current-account surplus will top 10 billion dollars in fiscal 1977, ending this month, despite government efforts to keep the surplus from crashing through the barrier.

Under pressure from the United States and other countries, the government has pledged measures to cut the surplus, including unilateral tariff reductions in advance of the conclusion of 98-nation negotiations for freer world trade being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The announced tariff cuts, however, have proved a major drag on the nation's imports. Japanese trading and other companies are delaying planned purchases abroad till after 1 April when the tariff cuts of 23 percent on weighted average will make imports less costly.

The tariff on foreign cars, now at 6.4 percent, will be eliminated entirely, while rates for computer systems and color film will be lowered from 13.5 percent to 10.5 percent and from 16 percent to 11 percent respectively.

The tariff-cut promise came as part of Japan's concessions to the United States and other nations to appease foreign criticism that Japan was not helping other nations enough with balance of payments difficulties. During their recent talks with Japanese officials, U.S. President Carter's Special Trade Negotiator Robert Strauss and other officials concentrated on winning Japanese concessions on ways to narrow the gap in trade between the two countries.

By advancing the effective date, Japan is signalling to the world that it wants to import more and trim the surplus. The government hopes the new move will help alleviate European criticism before another round of Japan-EEC trade talks takes place in mid-March.

STEELMAKERS PRAISE WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. DUMPING CHARGE

OW020525Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 2 Mar (KYODO)--The Japanese steel industry welcomed Thursday U.S. Steel Corp's withdrawal of a dumping charge it had brought against 10 major Japanese steelmakers last September.

Nobuyoshi Teranishi, managing director in charge of exports, Nippon Steel Corp (NCS), said he felt relieved, adding his company would faithfully observe the "trigger prices" laid down for steel products by the U.S. Treasury Department to prevent low-priced imports. NSC, the top steelmaker, is one of the 10 mills accused of dumping five principal types of hot rolled steel, including sheets and plates.

Commenting on moves among Japanese steel mills to form an export price cartel to ensure reasonable export pricing on a global basis, Teranishi said that despite U.S. Steel's action, there should be no hurry in forming such a cartel.

He did say, however, that a system should be established to ensure reasonable export pricing by Japanese mills, perhaps under guidelines of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI).

GOLD, FOREIGN RESERVES SOAR AT END OF FEBRUARY

OW010933Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0921 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 1 Mar (KYODO)--Japan's gold and foreign exchange reserves increased to another all-time high of 24,187 million dollars at the end of February, the Finance Ministry announced Wednesday. Most of the 812 million dollar gain over the previous record of 23,375 million dollars at the end of January, came from the Bank of Japan's purchase of U.S. currency on the Tokyo foreign exchange market, designed to prevent the yen's value from appreciating too sharply. The official reserves thus rose for the ninth month running. They had expanded by 527 million dollars in January.

OFFICIAL DISCOUNT RATE MAY BE CUT BELOW 4 PERCENT

OW020341Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0326 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Mar (KYODO)--The Bank of Japan has decided to cut its official money rate by 0.5 or 0.75 percent, possibly late this month, informed sources said Wednesday [1 March]. The sources said the timing of the discount rate reduction, designed to shore up the still slumping economy, might be delayed until April. The central bank, however, plans it for late March when the fiscal 1978 budget is expected to be cleared by the Diet, they said.

The reduction will lower the money rate, 4.25 percent per annum at present, to 3.75 or 3.50 percent. The official discount rate, at which the central bank makes its lendings, has never gone below 4 percent since the end of World War II. The bank's decision for a money rate cut was prompted by the recent bankruptcy of Eidai Co., a major manufacturer of plywoods and prefabricated houses, which has had serious psychological impact on business, according to the sources. The sources also cited signs of the yen's resurgence on the exchange market as another factor behind the decision.

ROMANIA SEEKS TO INCREASE, DIVERSIFY EXPORTS TO JAPAN

OW281139Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 28 Feb (KYODO)--Romania wants to diversify and increase its exports to Japan to help redress Japan's mounting trade surplus, a top Romanian trade official said here Tuesday. Toma Flusca, export and import general director of the Romanian Ministry of Light Industry (MLI), said: "We want to promote exports of textiles, foodstuffs, furniture, consumer goods and handicrafts."

Flusca, who arrived in Tokyo Monday, made the remark in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE on the eve of a 10-day exhibition of Romanian products. The exhibition, under the auspices of the MLI and the semigovernmental Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), will be held at the JETRO exhibition hall 1-10 March. The exhibition, the fourth of its kind since 1967, will display 2,000 items, including textiles, pottery, leather, glassware, wooden products, foodstuffs, wine and brandy. Among items Romania wants to export for the first time to Japan are clothing--such as trousers, dresses, suits, rain-coats, jackets, knitwear and leather coats--hand-made glassware and pottery, he said. Flusca will stay in Japan until 8 March at the invitation of JETRO. Japan's trade imbalance with Romania has been growing since a trade agreement was signed in 1960. Japan's surplus was 87,236 million dollars in 1976. Japan exported 133.732 million dollars worth of goods to Romania in 1976 and imported only 46.496 million dollars worth.

MITI TO SCRUTINIZE AUTO EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

OW271133Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1031 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 27 Feb (KYODO)--In a move apparently aimed at appeasing British criticism over increasing Japanese competition, the government Monday started moving toward placing auto exports to Britain under close watch.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) revealed plans requiring auto-makers to, among other things, report on their shipments to the British auto market each month. MITI will issue warnings to any firms whose shipments are rapidly increasing, officials said. The move followed Britain's official call on the Japanese Government more than a week ago for an administrative guidance to cut auto exports.

British Ambassador Michael Wilford asked the Japanese Government to talk the industry into curbing auto exports voluntarily to prevent the current trade dispute over Japan's increasing share of the British auto market from escalating into a serious situation. The request came barely 10 days after Japanese and British auto industry leaders failed in Tokyo to reach any substantive accord on measures to restrict Japanese car exports to Britain.

MITI plans to renew its call for the industry's voluntarism through the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association (JAMA). Specifically, MITI is seeking the industry's voluntary efforts to keep Japanese auto exports to Britain from rising above the level of the previous year, to avoid a sudden jump in shipments in a short period of time, and to raise selling prices in Britain to bring them in line with the yen's sharp rise in exchange rates, officials said.

MITI fears that should the problem be left unsolved, Japan's increasing penetration into the British market will spur protectionist moves in that country, forcing the British Government to impose import restrictions on Japanese cars.

LOWER HOUSE CALLS FOR REGULATIONS ON SATELLITES

OW280600Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0534 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Feb (KYODO)--The House of Representatives unanimously passed a non-partisan resolution Tuesday calling for international regulations on nuclear satellites. The document contended that all possible measures must be taken to prevent accidents like the recent crash of a Soviet nuclear-powered satellite in Canada and concommittant atomic pollution.

The Diet called on the government to promote international measures, including a ban on further launchings of nuclear-powered satellites, publishing details on satellites currently orbiting the earth, and establishing international cooperation on watching them. It also asked the government to prepare for early signing of the three space treaties.

BRIEFS

BENZENE PLANTS--Tokyo, 23 Feb--Three Japanese firms are competing for a 25-million dollar Soviet order for two plants capable of producing 240,000 tons of benzene daily, industry sources said Thursday. The sources, who expected the contract to be awarded in a few months, said the three companies were Asahi Chemical Industry Co, Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Co and Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 23 Feb 78 OW]

NODONG CHONGNYON SCORES BROWN ON RETAINING AIR FORCES

SK020427Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 2 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Brown recently made a belligerent statement that in order to carry out its "commitments" the U.S. would reinforce and "keep its air force indefinitely" in South Korea, transfer various combat equipment to the South Korean puppet army and increase the scope and frequency of military exercises, according to a report.

Commenting on this statement, NODONG CHONGNYON on 28 February said: Brown's remarks mean that the United States would not withdraw its troops from South Korea but, behind the curtain of "troop withdrawal," would further reinforce its armed forces occupying South Korea and hand over more weapons to the South Korean puppet clique to drive it to a new war gamble. Due to the U.S. imperialists' arms reinforcement in South Korea and war preparations stepped up behind the smokescreen of "troop withdrawal," the arsenal of the South Korean puppet clique is constantly replenished with new means of war and South Korea turned into a dangerous powder keg.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are staging reckless military exercises one after another, while carrying on arms reinforcement in South Korea, the commentary denounced their plan to hold the provocative "Joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" from 7 March.

It further said: All this shows that the U.S. persists in its sinister design to obstruct Korea's reunification, keep hold on South Korea as its colony forever and, further, dominate the whole of Korea.

The U.S. plans to ship into South Korea more than that it withdraws, while talking about the "troop pullout," and tries to instigate the South Korean puppet clique to a new military adventure. This lays a grave obstacle to peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and poses a serious threat to peace in Asia and the world.

The U.S. must renounce its policy of military adventure and completely withdraw from South Korea, taking along all its troops and mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the UN resolution.

NODONG SINMUN: DPRK WATCHING ROK-U.S. EXERCISE CLOSELY

SK020239Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0005 GMT 2 Mar 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 2 March commentary: "Dangerous Playing With Fire Heightens Tension"]

[Text] With a joint ROK-U.S. operational exercise scheduled to begin on 7 March, the U.S. imperialists are gathering their troops into South Korea. The first contingent of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division stationed in Hawaii arrived in South Korea on 28 February to prepare for the war exercise, according to a report. Another report states that beginning 1 March the main forces of the U.S. troops to participate in the exercise will be transported to South Korea and concentrated in the middle and west frontline areas. In this connection the U.S. military authorities are noisily clamoring that the coming combined operational exercise will be the largest in scale since the Korean armistice. This is a very serious development.

The U.S. imperialists are already kicking up a racket in preparation for this war exercise scheduled to begin next week in the middle and west frontline areas, on the sea and in the skies of South Korea. They began air operations to transport U.S. armed forces to South Korea on 25 February; they transported U.S. Army Special Forces from a military base in North Carolina to South Korea and they are hastening to transport a missile battalion from Oklahoma and forces of the Utah National Guard.

Ten naval ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet are standing by at a naval base in Okinawa to participate in this exercise. The U.S. 18th Tactical Fighter Wing stationed at Kadena Air Base, Okinawa is also standing by for dispatch.

This U.S. imperialists' massive mobilization of their armed forces from the U.S. mainland and Hawaii, the naval forces from the 7th Fleet stationed in the Pacific and even air force units from military bases in Japan shows how reckless the coming combined operational exercise is. In particular, we cannot fail to notice that the U.S. imperialists are going to concentrate these mobilized forces in the middle and west frontline areas to further play with fire in the area along the military demarcation line. According to a spokesman of the U.S. Defense Department, during the combined ROK-U.S. operational exercise ground operations will be conducted in areas between Seoul and the demilitarized zone [DMZ] and there will be landing operations, parachuting and heavy equipment air drop exercises, bombing exercises and guided bombing exercises. The locations and content of the ground operations clearly indicate that the operations are offensive ones. This is an intolerable provocative act against us--an extremely dangerous play with fire.

The U.S. imperialists are clamoring that the joint exercise is intended only to prevent a possible "attack" by someone. However, it is actually aimed at preparing for a war of northward invasion against us.

The racket of the large-scale military exercise by the U.S. imperialists, in conjunction with the puppets, is an extremely reckless and dangerous act heightening tension and worsening the situation in Korea. It is also a threat to the Korean people who oppose the division of Korea and demand reunification of the divided fatherland. It is a challenge to the peace-loving peoples of the world who want peace and stability in Korea and Asia. It is also designed to abet the Pak Chong-hui clique, which has been already rejected by and isolated from the people, onto the road of military adventures against us, to suppress the South Korean people struggling for the democratization of society and national reunification, and thus to continue U.S. imperialist colonial rule over South Korea.

All this is proved by the current situation in South Korea in which, taking advantage of the coming military exercise, the puppets are further strengthening their fascist suppression and kicking up political trial rackets against antigovernment figures.

We condemn the war exercise racket by the U.S. imperialists and are watching it closely with high alertness.

Through this war exercise racket, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is trying to heighten tension and, with this tension as an excuse, to restrain the U.S. forces from withdrawing from South Korea and to accelerate war preparations by introducing lethal weapons in greater quantities from foreign countries. The puppet clique is also trying to dampen the mood for reunification among the South Korean people and to freeze the division.

Choosing the time when the advance units of the U.S. Forces had just arrived in South Korea, the rascal South Korean premier clamored in the puppet "National Assembly" that the combined ROK-U.S. command will be established within the year and that the joint ROK-U.S. defense system will be further strengthened. This exposes the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's sinister ambition to prolong its life by more openly kicking up war schemes with the support of foreign forces, freezing the present division and thus fabricating "two Koreas."

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, clinging to support from foreign forces, is frantically running amuck to keep U.S. forces in South Korea, clamoring that their withdrawal will heighten tension in Korea. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is also conducting frequent joint exercises with the U.S. forces and introducing all types of lethal weapons and operational equipment from foreign countries on the excuse of coping with the planned U.S. withdrawal, raising the slogans "balance of power" and "allout security." The puppets are constantly kicking up war exercise rackets in South Korea, and this has made the situation extremely tense. The rascals are mobilizing men and material for war preparations by promulgating the war time system. As a result, today in South Korea the puppet army's strength has been increased, its military equipment has been strengthened, students and people are driven into military training and militarization of the economy has been accelerated.

The puppets' large-scale war exercises in South Korea, mobilizing massive U.S. forces, and their clamoring about "strengthening the joint ROK-U.S. defense system" are clear expressions of their reliance on foreign forces and war.

All these criminal schemes by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are treasonous, treacherous acts selling the country by clinging to foreign forces--intolerable attempts to drive this land into war disaster. The South Korean people will never tolerate the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's criminal act of actively pursuing a war policy.

Due to the sinister and reckless war rackets by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Pak Chong-hui military gangsters, our country's situation has become more tense, the danger of war is increasing and grave obstacles are being created on the road to independent and peaceful reunification.

The elimination of tension in Korea is an urgent problem. The peace-loving peoples of the world, not to speak of our own people, resolutely oppose and condemn the war rackets by the domestic and foreign splittists who are bringing the situation in South Korea to a dangerous stage. They unanimously demand the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea, peace and peaceful reunification in Korea.

The United States must immediately halt its criminal acts abetting the South Korean puppets i. freezing the division and kicking up military ventures. It must withdraw its military forces and weapons from South Korea without delay, as called for by the United Nations resolution.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must immediately stop the traitorous act of kicking up war schemes and creating grave threats to peace and peaceful reunification.

Those who play with fire, opposing the demand of the times and the desires of the people, will gain nothing good.

MINJU CHOSON Scores Exercise

OW011625Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1609 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Huge combat forces of the United States are now moving to South Korea to participate in the "Joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" to be held in South Korea from 7 March, the "largest" ever staged since the Korean armistice, and the U.S. Army units are noisily moving about at the U.S. military bases in Japan with the approach of the exercise. Commenting on this, MINJU CHOSON today says:

The "Joint South Korea-U.S. military exercise" is a dangerous act of aggravating tension in our country and speeding up preparations for a new war, wantonly trampling upon the Korean armistice agreement.

It continues: This is an open challenge to the Korean and world peoples who desire peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

As everyone knows, the United States has worked out a "plan for emergency mobilization" of U.S. forces in an "emergency," a plan of war against our republic. It contains a detailed description of the scale of the U.S. air, naval and ground forces to be hurled into Korea from its surroundings and from the U.S. mainland in an "emergency" and the time and procedure of their mobilization. The forthcoming military exercise based on this "plan" bespeaks that the U.S. moves have entered a more adventurous stage. It also shows that the U.S. has not given up its heinous intention to obstruct Korean reunification by force of arms and keep hold on South Korea as its permanent colony and military base through the creation of "two Koreas" and, further, to invade the whole of Korea.

To realize this wild ambition, the United States is making massive shipments into South Korea of all kinds of up-to-date weapons and combat equipment, increasing its armed forces and rendering a colossal military "aid" to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique under the pretext of "troop pullout". Encouraged by its master, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is largely increasing the puppet armed forces and holding adventurous military exercises in the sky and on the land and sea almost every day, while intensifying the brutal suppression of the people, under the slogan of "all-out security", the commentary notes, and continues:

Due to the splittists' arms reinforcement and preparations for a new war, the situation in our country is becoming more strained as the days go by and the danger of war [is] growing. This is a great threat to peace and security in Asia and the world. The United States must renounce its adventurous policy of war and quit South Korea once and for all, taking all its troops and means of war including nuclear weapons.

DANGER OF NUCLEAR WAR SAID 'BREWING IN KOREA'

OW011547Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1535 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Mar (KCNA)--Papers carry commentaries in connection with the lapse of 24 years since the tragedy of Bikini. They point out that this tragedy was one more historical testimony to the crime of the imperialists in their bid to inflict another nuclear scourge upon mankind.

NODONG SINMUN says in its commentary:

Much water has flowed under the bridge since the tragedy of Bikini, but the source of nuclear scourge remains. Worse still, the danger of a nuclear war is growing each day. It is hanging low over the head of the Japanese people, the direct victim to atomic bombs in the past.

U.S. nuclear bases have been set up in Okinawa and other parts of the Japanese territory and nuclear-powered warships and atomic submarines frequent Japanese ports. The Japanese territory itself is turning into a nuclear base of the United States.

The danger of a nuclear war is brewing in Korea, too. The U.S. has deployed quantities of nuclear weapons in South Korea and even stages nuclear bomb dropping exercises there. Such acts pose a grave threat not only to the security and peace of Korea and Japan, but to peace in Asia and the world as well.

Noting that the Japanese people are now fighting to prevent another nuclear scourge, the commentary continues:

The Korean people extend positive support and firm solidarity to the Japanese people's struggle. The Korean and Japanese peoples are closely linked together in their struggle for the removal of the danger of a nuclear war and for Asian peace. The current situation makes it incumbent upon the world peace-loving people to wage a more energetic struggle to dispel this danger hanging over Japan and South Korea and their surroundings and preserve peace in Asia and the world.

A stop must be put to the schemings of the imperialists to increase the danger of a nuclear war, remaining deaf to the call of the people for peace. The U.S. must get out of South Korea, Japan and all other places of Asia with all their weapons, the nuclear arms included, stresses the commentary.

PYONGYANG 'REPORT MEETING' MARKS 1 MARCH ANNIVERSARY

SK020125Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 28 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Amid majestic circumstances in which upholding the militant tasks unfolded in the New Year message of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the letter of the party Central Committee to all party members, the entire party, army and people are vigorously carrying out the general advance movement to occupy the heights of the magnificent second 7-year plan and the entire country is filled with the burning desire for fatherland reunification, our people mark the 59th anniversary of the 1 March popular uprising.

On the evening of 28 February a report meeting in Pyongyang was held at Moranbong Theater to commemorate the 59th anniversary of the 1 March popular uprising. Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting site was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people. Posted at the meeting site were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the DPRK."

Comrade Yim Chun-chu, personages concerned Hong Ki-mun, Ho Chong-suk and (Kim Song-yul), responsible functionaries of mass organizations and working people of the city attended the meeting. The meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Following this, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Ho Chong-suk made a commemorative report. She pointed out that the Japanese imperialists who occupied Korea ran wild to destroy our fatherland and nation, which has a half century-long history and a brilliant culture, by establishing a most barbarous colonial ruling system. She noted, however, that the Japanese imperialists were unable to vanquish the Korean people through any form of oppression and unprecedented atrocities.

The reporter continued: The Korean people's burning aspiration to regain their stolen country and national sovereignty finally exploded in the form of the nationwide popular uprising on 1 March 1919. The uprising was a massive one from its outset, and instantly spread throughout the country. The uprisen masses fought bravely against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, shouting "Japanese and the Japanese Army go home" and "Long live Korean independence." They attacked Japanese government organs including the Japanese military police and police stations and the county and myon administrative offices. Thus they sternly chastised the Japanese police and their stooges.

Indeed, the 1 March popular uprising was a nationwide "anti-Japanese struggle in which all Koreans including workers, peasants, intellectuals and students--regardless of differences in ideologies, ideals and religions--rose to regain the country and nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The 1 March movement showed the the Korean people were alive, that they did not want a life of national ruin and that they were filled with the firm spirit of struggling for freedom and independence to the end.

The reporter pointed out that the 1 March popular uprising demonstrated to the world our people's lofty patriotism and resolute spirit of struggling for the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and that it not only dealt a severe blow to the Japanese imperialists, but also shook their barbarous colonial ruling system.

The reporter said that although this popular patriotic struggle failed, due to the barbarous suppression of the Japanese imperialists, the history of 1 March provided a significant lesson to the Korean people in their anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. The reporter said: The 1 March popular uprising clearly showed that if the masses--the chuche of history--were to successfully carry out the revolution, firmly standing at the center of all forms of social movements, an organized struggle had to be waged under the leadership of an excellent leader. Though the patriotic zeal and fighting spirit of the masses who rose in the 1 March popular uprising were very high, due to the lack of an excellent leader as well as proper strategy and tactics, revolutionary efforts of a chuche-type could not be organized, the struggle could not be led to an organized and decisive stage, and thus the popular uprising ended in failure.

The uprising clearly showed that if we rely on foreign forces we can never win liberation, independence and national sovereignty.

At that time so-called patriots, who claimed to be the people's representatives, and bourgeois socialists sought in vain to secure independence, not through the chuche power of the people, but through reliance on and appealing to outside forces. They became apostates who surrendered to the Japanese imperialists due to fear of the people's anti-Japanese struggle.

The history of the 1 March independence movement proves that reliance on outside forces constitutes nation-selling and leads to the nation's ruin. Such ruination is caused by flunkeyism.

The reporter continued as follows: In the painful days when the revolution had repeatedly miscarried, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, alone bearing the fate of the nation and people and in the vanguard of the Korean revolution, inspired the masses to struggle. The Korean people then, for the first time in thousands of years, had such a great leader and held him in high esteem. The Korean revolution then entered a new historic period and vigorously advanced under the banner of the 1 March spirit.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created the immortal chuche ideology and pioneered the new path of our revolution and ways to ultimately accomplish it. Providing an independent revolutionary capability, he organized an armed anti-Japanese force and led it heroically. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was a great revolutionary struggle which developed the national liberation struggle and communistic movement to a higher, new stage. The anti-Japanese struggle was a national liberation one which, under the banner of the chuche concept and with its own forces for the first time in history, opposed the Japanese imperialists. Leading the long and persistent anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song restored the national sovereignty taken by the Japanese imperialists and attained the nation's independence which had been sought by our people and the patriots of the 1 March people's uprising. Thus he opened for us a wide road to socialist construction.

The reporter pointed out that our people's revolutionary struggle and construction tasks since liberation were indeed difficult and complicated, unprecedented in the history of the international communist and socialist movement. The reporter also indicated that we had to solve all problems with our own resources, based on independent judgement and beliefs. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who possesses extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership, led our revolution and construction to victory, closely combining his unique ideological and theoretical activities with magnificent revolutionary organization firmly based on an independent standpoint.

With the line and principle based on the chuche concept unfolded by the great leader Kim Il-song and under his wise leadership, our people were able to brilliantly accomplish the social revolution in an historically short period, giving the world an example in revolution and construction. Thus our people established a most advanced socialist system in a land which was dominated by backwardness and poverty, and embarked upon a new historic leap toward national prosperity.

Leading revolution and construction to victory with his unique ideology and principles, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song industrialized the nation in just 14 years, overcoming numerous unprecedented difficulties. He also greatly advanced socialist agricultural construction, developed our nation as a mighty, politically sovereign socialist nation, and consolidated the self-sufficient people's economy, independent defense power and brilliant national culture by wisely leading the party and people.

The reporter emphasized that the road of chuche and independence opened up by the respected and beloved leader is a revolutionary path along which he has led the nation in achieving a ranking among the advanced nations. Thus he led our people, who had long been suppressed and scorned, to live in a brilliant socialist country and become mighty and sovereign.

Indeed, the speaker stressed, the brilliant achievements in the course of the Korean revolution and the great changes for our fatherland and people are all a fruition of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and a magnificent triumph of the great chuche ideology.

The speaker pointed out: Without the leadership of the great leader, we would not be able to think of the past or future of the glorious Korean revolution and the splendid tomorrow of our fatherland, and it would be useless to speak of our people's honor and happiness. When we hold the great leader in high esteem and follow his leadership, we can brave any storms and trials and surely be victorious. This is our people's firm belief formed over a half century of revolution.

Reflecting our people's unwavering loyalty, the speaker extended supreme honor and warmest appreciation to the respected and beloved leader, who recovered our lost fatherland by originating and embodying the immortal chuche ideology, established a prosperous socialist power and is now leading us in a rewarding struggle for an independent creative life.

The speaker pointed out that, although it has been nearly 60 years since the 1 March popular uprising and some 30 years since the defeat of the Japanese imperialists, we have not yet attained complete national sovereignty, and the South Korean people have not been freed from the disgraceful slavish life of a colony.

She continued: After the prolonged violation of national dignity and sovereignty under the notorious colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists, the South Korean people are still enduring the barbarous military, fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, ceaseless trampling of national sovereignty and ruthless infringement of their basic human rights, and are suffering in a living hell dominated by hunger, poverty, terror and slaughter.

The Korean people who lived as one for 5,000 years, can never tolerate the artificial division of the nation and violation of national sovereignty by the foreign imperialists. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: It is the greatest national mission and a most important revolutionary task of our party and people to re-unify the divided fatherland. The question of reunification is one of recovering land and people taken by the foreign imperialists, and achieving complete national liberation. This is a sacred right of our people that no one can violate.

Since the outset of the national division brought about by the forcible occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the KWP and the government of the republic have put forward most reasonable and just measures and policies to attain the fatherland's reunification independently, peacefully and based on democratic principles, and made every sincere effort to implement them. The three principles the 5-point policy the great leader proclaimed for the fatherland's reunification specify the most correct way to solve the reunification question.

The joint meeting of DPRK political parties and social organizations held in January 1977 advanced a national salvation proposal consisting of four points for ending the nation's division and for clearing a way to reunification by embodying the three principles and 5-point policy advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Nevertheless, the fair and reasonable measures we advanced for reunification have not been implemented and the road to reunification remains very clouded.

The speaker pointed out that the reunification has not been attained entirely because of the scheme for perpetuating the nation's division plotted by the South Korean traitors and U.S. imperialists. The speaker said that the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has completely violated the agreement of the North-South joint statement, which reflects the invariable desire of all people, and is venturing every desperate maneuver to perpetuate division.

Against our desire for attaining a grand national union of the socialist force of the North and the democratic force of patriots of the South and for the solution of the re-unification question by the independent force of the nation, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique seeks to betray compatriots and further intensify collusion with outside forces. This clique is not trying to create an atmosphere for national harmony and unity, but more tenaciously clinging to boosting the atmosphere and friction and confrontation and pursuing an anticommunist, fascist policy.

She continued: Openly challenging our proposal made to alleviate the tension between the North and South and to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, they are becoming more and more feverish in making war preparations and constantly heightening tension in the nation. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, which totally depends on outside forces to prolong its life, is scheming to prevent the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and frequently staging large-scale joint military exercises with U.S. forces. Furthermore, under the slogans of so-called "balance of power," "all-out security," and "fostering national strength," the puppet clique is introducing from other nations more mass-destruction weapons and equipment, encouraging the spirit of confrontation among the South Korean people, and dash-ing along the road to war and division.

Shamelessly calling for simultaneous entry of North and South Korea into the United Nations and cross-recognition, the puppet clique is plotting to internationally justify the nation's division. The clique is throwing cold water on the daily growing desire for reunification among the South Korean people, while saying that reunification is impossible and division beneficial.

Traitor Pak Chong-hui, who has been isolated and rejected at home and abroad and cannot extricate himself from the impasse, is further intensifying the fascist system and more firmly binding the people with the chains of fascism, so as to be reelected this year as puppet president.

In the name of "allout unity" the rascals are arresting, imprisoning and persecuting those patriots who seek democracy and reunification, and are running amuck to eliminate all elements which displease them.

She pointed out that all this clearly proves that it is the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique which is the very heinous flunkyist, traitor, war maniac, fascist hangmen and national splittist clique. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's traitorous fascist war maneuvers are being positively abetted by the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, following their strategy of aggression against Korea, she said.

She continued: The United States could not but announce the so-called withdrawal of its ground troops from South Korea, surrendering to our strong demands those of the world's peoples, but under the signboard of troop withdrawal the United States is instead abetting South Korea in new military adventures by strengthening South Korea's forces and increasing military aid to them.

Immediately after the announcement of the U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea, the Japanese reactionaries, clamoring about "upsetting the power balance," "danger to Japan's security" and so forth, have since viciously maneuvered to hinder the U.S. troop withdrawal and played the role of a detached force working for the United States to realize the "two Koreas" plot, travelling around everywhere advocating the plot.

She said that the government of the republic and the Korean people denounce the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad to divide the country and people into two, as an intolerable affront to the Korean people and an outrageous infringement on the sovereignty and dignity of the nation. She continued: Korea is one and belongs to the Korean people. There is no reason for our country to be divided into two. It must be reunified and develop as one nation. The U.S. dominators should stop their splittist maneuvers and their "two Koreas" policy, acknowledging the Korean people's firm will for reunification and the present reality in which the people of Asia and the world are vigorously struggling for independence and freedom, opposing domination and subordination. The U.S. dominators should take their hands off Korea, immediately and completely withdrawing from South Korea all U.S. forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons, in accordance with the United Nations resolution and the pledges which they have already taken.

The Japanese reactionaries should immediately stop their hostile attempts to obstruct our country's reunification, dancing to the tune of the "two Koreas" scenario of the U.S. imperialists, and should give up their scheme to reinvoke South Korea.

Pointing out that the democratization of South Korea and our country's peaceful reunification will not be realized unless the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treasonous, treacherous acts and divisive maneuvers are halted and broken off, she continued: South Koreans from all strata have come to keenly realize that so long as the Pak Chong-hui puppet regime continues to exist, human rights, freedom and national sovereignty cannot be assured, the nation's peaceful reunification can not be realized and they cannot free themselves from subordination, interference, poverty and slavery.

Thus even under fascist suppression the South Korean people are fighting bravely to drive the rascals from power and attain the nation's reunification, condemning the puppet's treacherous, evil acts.

We warmly applaud and encourage the South Korean people and compatriots abroad who are struggling for the causes of democratic freedom and the fatherland's reunification by having the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea and smashing the reinvasion maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries. Reunifying the fatherland will not just benefit a certain class or party faction, it will benefit all the people. Accordingly the fatherland's reunification is a national task to be realized only through the firm unity and solidarity of the Korean people. All who really love the nation and its people and desire reunification, whether they live in North or South, should join the common task of achieving reunification unanimously, disregarding ideology, ideals and political views.

We fervently appeal to all South Korean parties, social circles, working people, peasants, youths, students, intellectuals, churchmen and others to firmly unite to smash the domestic and foreign splittists' "two Koreas" plot, dispel the risk of a new war, sweep away the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique and courageously launch a nationwide struggle to achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

We express firm confidence that the world peace-loving peoples and organizations will continuously and positively support our people's just efforts to achieve the fatherland's independent and peaceful reunification by frustrating new war provocation maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique, and by easing tension in Korea. When we strenuously wage a national salvation struggle based on the combined capabilities of socialism in the North and the democratic force of patriots in the South in line with the three-principles and 5-point policy for national reunification and their embodiment--the four-point national salvation proposal--the foreign and domestic splittists' "two Koreas" plot will be crushed and national reunification achieved.

The reporter pointed out that implementing the grand 7-year plan launched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a struggle glorifying the integrity and superiority of socialism, advancing the victory of revolution across the entire nation and the grand task of national reunification. She went on to stress that the people should effect continuous miracles and innovations on all fronts of socialist construction, by more vigorously waging the movement for the red flag of the three revolutions, and by upholding the cause of the ideological, technical and cultural revolution set forth by our respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

She said we should actively support the struggle of the South Korean people in which they have shed blood. With fraternal love for our brethren in the South, groaning under the tyranny of the Pak Chong-hui clique and the U.S. imperialists, we should firmly consolidate the political, economic and military base of the North.

She emphasized that we should continue to firmly unite with peace-loving peoples of the world, such as those in the socialist countries and nonaligned countries, who actively support and encourage our just, grand task to crush the domestic and foreign splittists' "two Koreas" plot and war policy and wage an inflexible struggle to advance independent and peaceful national reunification.

She further said there is nothing that can obstruct the courageous march of our people who uphold the immortal chuche ideology and are closely united under the leadership of our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Only victory and honor await us.

She then emphasized that we should struggle more courageously to successfully carry out the second 7-year plan and to ultimately achieve the complete victory of socialism and the nation's independent and peaceful reunification.

The commemorative report meeting concluded with the playing of the national anthem.

NODONG SINMUN Editorial

SK010608Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 28 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 1 March editorial: "Let Us Eliminate the Barrier of Division and Open the Road to Reunification by Pooling the Strength of the Patriotic Efforts of the North and the South"]

[Text] Today we mark the 59th anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising which left a brilliant footprint in the history of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people.

The 1 March people's uprising, which was an explosion of national indignation and bloody resistance against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and their vicious colonial rule, was a historic event of great significance in our people's anti-Japanese national liberation struggle. This undaunted struggle by the uprisen masses for the country's independence shook the entire land for a long time and showed that the Korean people were alive, that they did not want a life of national ruin forced on them by outside forces and that they were filled with the firm will to struggle to the end for freedom and independence. Thus it demonstrated our people's invincible national spirit to the world.

However, due to internal weaknesses and the restrictive conditions of history, the uprising failed and was mercilessly suppressed by the brutal Japanese imperialists.

This anti-Japanese popular uprising taught the historic lesson that if the masses--the chuche of history--are to successfully struggle, standing at the center of the fate of society, a chuche-oriented effort must be firmly organized under the leadership of an excellent leader, and organized struggle must be waged in accordance with scientific, strategic and tactical policies.

Our people's desire for national liberation was made possible by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the nation and legendary hero who illuminated the path of struggle with the torch of the immortal chuche ideology and led our people along the one road of victory. Based on his scientific analysis of the historic lessons attained in previous national liberation struggles of our country, the great leader unfolded a chuche-oriented revolutionary line for victory in the Korean revolution, founded the Korean People's Revolutionary Army--the revolutionary armed force of workers and peasants--and organized and led the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle victoriously for 15 long years. Thus he defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists and achieved the fatherland's historic liberation.

Under his wise leadership our people have made this once backward, impoverished land into a prosperous land by brilliantly embodying the immortal chuche ideology in all fields of revolution and construction in the northern half of the country. They have changed the northern half of the republic into a mighty socialist industrial country with complete political sovereignty, a strong self-reliant national economy, invincible self-defense might and a brilliant national culture. This brilliant victory shows the greatness and correctness of the chuche ideology and indicates that the road of chuche--the road of independence and self-reliance--is the only road leading to freedom, happiness and national prosperity.

The South Korean people's misfortunes and suffering have worsened due to the treasonous, flunkeyist acts of the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique. The clique has converted South Korea into a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists by freezing the division of the country. It is trying to retain power with the support of the U.S. imperialists. Thus, South Korea has been changed into a human hell.

The puppets have driven the North-South dialog to a stalemate and are hellbent on fabricating "two Koreas". They are accelerating war preparations against us by clamoring about a nonexistent "threat of southward invasion." They are also arresting, detaining and killing South Korean patriots and people from all walks of life who demand democratization of the society and fatherland reunification.

The Pak clique, not only clinging more and more to outside forces to perpetuate national division and provoke a war but also openly clamoring that there is no future for Korea if there is no support from Japan, has even brought into South Korea the Japanese aggressors who forced our people into a life of colonial slavery for nearly half a century in the past--strengthening collusion with them in political, economic and military areas. The clique is even offering bribes to outside forces.

It is due to the aggressive policy of outside forces and their stooge Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treacherous scheme for dependence upon them that national prestige in South Korea is trampled underfoot, the economy is bankrupt and the people are suffering from poverty. Far from being reunited, the nation remains divided. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treacherous scheme is actively supported by the outside aggressive forces, as their strategy for aggression against Korea is based upon it.

The United States, which has been occupying South Korea for 32 years and has caused immeasurable unhappiness and suffering--perceiving that it is hard to resist the Korean people and world people who are strongly demanding the troop withdrawal--speaks about withdrawing its troops. However, it is strengthening its military forces in South Korea and increasing military assistance to the South Korean puppets, inciting them to a new military adventure.

The Japanese reactionaries, hoping to reinvade South Korea, not only viciously oppose the U.S. withdrawal but also play an active role in realizing the U.S. policy for "two Koreas."

Because of the nation-splitting policy by the splittists at home and abroad, our people stand at a critical juncture between the nation's perpetual division and reunification. There is no more urgent national task for our people than to reunite the divided fatherland. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: It is the supreme national aspiration of all Korean people to reunite the divided fatherland at the earliest possible date. As time passes, this demand becomes increasingly urgent.

From the very day the national territory was divided, our party and government have set forth most just policies and proposals for the nation's reunification, and have sincerely done all they can to realize them. The three major principles and five major policies for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the most direct way to solve matters regarding national reunification. The 4 point proposal, adopted in a joint meeting of our country's political parties and public organizations, and embodying the three major principles and five major policies for the fatherland's reunification, suggest realistic measures to overcome difficulties in the path to national reunification.

Those who cherish the destiny of the nation and people cannot sit idle while the national territory remains divided after more than a third of a century, and half of the nation is trampled underfoot by outside forces. Korea is one and so are the Korean people. Our people will not tolerate any scheme by the domestic and foreign splittists to fix the nation's division.

The U.S. authorities should rightly assess the firmness of the Korean people's will to put an end to national division and achieve reunification. It should abandon its "two Koreas" policy, withdraw without delay all aggressive troops and lethal weapons from South Korea in conformity with the UN resolution and its pledge, and should take its hands off Korea.

The Japanese reactionaries should stop dancing to the tune of the United States' "two Koreas" drama running counter to the interests of the Korean as well as Japanese peoples, should quit working to obstruct our country's reunification and drop their scheme of reinvading South Korea.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique should halt its criminal scheme of trying to survive through dependence on outside forces and the perpetuation of national division, and should step down from power as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people.

Our era is one of independence. All people in the North and South are brimming with firm determination to repel the aggression and interference by the imperialists and to achieve national independence on a nationwide scale. On the occasion of the 59th anniversary of the 1 March people's uprising, democratic figures in South Korea and Korean compatriots overseas issued declarations in which they condemned and denounced the aggression by outside forces and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's treacherous acts, and expressed their determination to tirelessly struggle for democracy and national reunification.

The people of all walks of life in South Korea should firmly unite to crush the "two Koreas" plot by the splittists at home and abroad and to alleviate the danger of war. They should boldly rise in a nationwide struggle to abrogate the fascist yusin dictatorship and achieve independent, peaceful reunification.

Holding high the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's New Year address, his programmatic teachings delivered at the 16th plenum of the 5th party Central Committee and the party Central Committee's letter to party members, all party members and working people in the northern half of the republic should vigorously carry out a movement of all-out advance to brilliantly implement the second 7-year plan--a splendid blueprint for socialist and communist construction.

In a spirit of warmly helping the South Korean people who are shedding blood in their struggle, we should accelerate the revolution and construction so as to firmly consolidate the northern half of the republic in political, economic and military terms, and should always maintain a readiness for mobilization and high vigilance to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

When the socialist force in the North and the patriotic democratic force in the South are firmly united in the sacred struggle for national salvation, in accordance with the three major principles and five major policies for the fatherland's reunification set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 4-point proposal embodying this, the "two Koreas" plot by the splittists at home and abroad will be crushed and the national aspiration for reunification will surely be achieved. No one can obstruct our people's vigorous advance toward the fatherland's reunification.

NODONG SINMUN OUTLINES ROLE OF PARTY MEMBERS

SK241131Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2316 GMT 13 Feb 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 24 February editorial: "Party Members Should Be Fighters in the All-Out Advance Movement"]

[Text] Upholding the party Central Committee's letter, all party members and working people of the nation are vigorously advancing toward the heights of the second 7-year plan, scoring new successes every day.

Today's impressive advance movement to implement the grand new prospective plan unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is truly an honorable and responsible task splendidly glorifying our party's proud history.

The all-out advance fighters who should advance at the fore of this sacred struggle are none other than our party members, the honorable fighters of the Workers Party.

Today our party Central Committee earnestly appeals to all party members, who are endlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and have gone through fire and water to implement the party's directives and instructions, to score brilliant achievements once again in the new, fruitful battle, thus vigorously demonstrating the honor and pride of being members of the Korean Workers Party.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Our party members are revolutionaries who grew and were tested in the struggle of the national and socialist revolutions and in the chollima advance of grand socialist construction. They are red fighters of the party, faithful to the party and the revolution.

A Korean Workers Party member--what a proud and honorable title! This title is the call of our honorable party, shining with the noble name of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the youth, and is a precious call overflowing with the leader's special trust in and love for the revolutionary fighters.

KWP members are true chuche-type communist revolutionaries and the vanguard of the Korean revolution who are faithful to the party and the revolution, possessing a most precious political life bestowed upon them by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. KWP members are very revolutionary fighters who grew as respected revolutionaries in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's endlessly broad bosom, warm with love, who trust and follow only the great leader and who dedicate body and soul to achieving the party policies which embody the leader's intent.

From the day the chuche cause dashed forward in the Paekdu forest, our party members--true Korean communists--have glorified our party's history, showing their pride in being the honor guard in bringing to bloom the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas. It was our party members who fought with utmost loyalty to the fatherland during the most crucial period of the fatherland liberation war, and who created miracles and innovations in the forefront of the great chollima march to build a socialist industrial state on ashes.

Our party members, endlessly faithful to the call of the party, are now scoring proud achievements at every outpost and work site in the grand struggle to implement the new prospective plan, functioning as standard bearers of the speed battle.

Thanks to the party members who have fought tirelessly, always sharing their lives with the party, our party was able to brilliantly embroider a great heroic epic, scoring victories at every step during the crucial period, and to open a period of national prosperity and the era of the honorable Workers Party on this land.

At a time when the entire party and people have vigorously turned out in an all-out advance movement to implement the new prospective plan, the most honorable and fruitful duty assigned our party members is to stand in the van of the advance movement, vigorously marching forward with banner raised. When our party members are aroused, the nation will be full of high revolutionary enthusiasm and militant spirit. When they vigorously march forward as standard bearers of the charge and pioneers of the revolution, all combat units will be strengthened and our party will score endless new victories, boldly overcoming any difficulty.

Enhancing the vanguard role of party members is an important key to successfully implementing the second 7-year plan. Now is the time for all party members to be responsible for dynamically acting as fervent propagandists and thorough defenders of party policies and to endlessly lead socialist construction to new heights, when the task of implementing the new prospective plan, the first such grand economic program in our nation's long history, is being carried out.

There is no higher honor and pride, and no nobler duty for our party members than to devote their strength, wisdom, ability and stamina to the proud struggle to realize the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideas, cherishing in their hearts the party's appeal.

The respected and beloved leader taught as follows: Party members should stand before the masses in undertaking all work, should be first to perform work the masses consider difficult, and should be exemplary in both work and study.

Above all, our party members should arm themselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and their embodiment--party policy, and be well versed in their respective jobs so as to play a full role as vanguards in the all-out march movement, fulfilling the high expectations of the party.

Our party's lines and policies, embodying our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, are the most precious ideological and spiritual pabulum and life-giving water in the political lives of party members. Party members cannot become standard-bearers of the struggle, nor heralds of the onslaught, unless they acquire a broad political perspective and profoundly grasp their own tasks. Above all, party members should not slacken their pace in conscientiously studying the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and its embodiment--party policy, and should especially have a deep grasp of the instructions and methods given to individual sectors and units by the great leader.

Party members should set examples for the masses in acting out the party's ideology and will, and should carry out all work with party policy as the yardstick. All party cadres and members should bear in mind that the true way to become leading combatants in today's battle and to reciprocate the party's high political trust in and consideration of them with practical results, lies in improving themselves and becoming well acquainted with their own work. Thus they should make every effort to acquire substantial economic and highly technical knowledge, and become able, competent leaders of the revolution and socialist construction.

To staunchly champion and unconditionally follow the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and their embodiment--party policy--by giving full play to the spirit of being masters of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is the very militant work attitude that party members--the vanguards of revolution leading the all-out march--should always adopt. The spirit of unconditionally executing our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions, their embodiment--party policy--and the party-assigned battle tasks is the decisive factor bringing endless upsurges in battles to execute the new prospective plan and solidly guarantee its victory.

All party members must thoroughly carry out the tasks given by the party under all circumstances and without the slightest hesitation or delay, thus showing the same spirit shown by our anti-Japanese revolutionary ancestors who always splendidly carried out the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's orders and directives under severe conditions in which they had to wade through rivers of blood and cross the death line with every step, and showing the same spirit with which we created new miracles and records daily by taking the requirements of the party and the revolution as (?the nominal capacity and the standard amount).

Party members should work actively to carry out revolutionary tasks better than others and to brilliantly accomplish the battle tasks of their sector. They should be devoted fighters who make breakthroughs on the road of advance by shouldering the most difficult tasks ahead of others.

Today's great task of carrying out the vast new prospective plan with our own might, technology and resources demands that all party members stand at the fore in displaying the spirit of self-reliance. All party members should carry out with their own strength the tasks which confront them and should struggle through all difficulties and ordeals on the road to advance with tenacity and vigor, following the indomitable revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who smashed the enemy with their bare hands. They should struggle at the fore to produce more and build better by mobilizing and utilizing the available economic materials to the maximum and making technical innovations. They should try to save every possible watt of electricity, grain of coal and drop of oil.

Party cadre members, who strongly hold the key to the new advance movement, should deeply study and concretely organize all tasks with lofty awareness and responsibility as masters of the revolution, thus carrying out to the end all work which they begin. Especially, economic guidance functionaries should further strengthen the order and system of economic management in accordance with the Taean work system and responsibly plan economic organization work. Thus sufficient conditions can be guaranteed for workers of all units to work as they wish, and the flames of the speed battle will be ignited at all battle sites.

To militantly work and live overflowing with vigorous will and vitality is the spirit of work and life which our party members should display highly. All party members should launch all work on a grand scale with constantly untiring vigor boldly considering and executing in a revolutionary manner. They should be pioneers in discarding all worn-out and stagnant things and in adopting new ones. They should be models and mirrors of the masses in all areas of study and life.

Today, when a vigorous advance movement has been inaugurated to occupy new and lofty heights of socialist construction, our party members should go more deeply among the masses than ever before, thus being true instructors, organizers and mobilizers who arouse and support the masses.

Functionaries and party members should vigorously launch political propaganda and economic agitation work among the masses in all seasons and occasions so as to implant in their hearts the intent of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song which is manifested in the new prospective plan, and the party's intention. They should present the masses with indomitable will and truth, and encourage and lead the masses to labor exploits by setting standards through their own actions. Thus the flames of collective heroism and the mass innovation movement will burn at all work sites where party members live and work, and upsurges will appear throughout the entire country.

How successfully party members struggle forward as dedicated fighters of the all-out advance movement depends largely upon the party organizations' relationship with party members. Party organizational life is a school of life for revolutionary instruction which enables all party members to properly carry out their assigned tasks at the head of masses with the zeal of lofty loyalty and awareness worthy of masters. All party organizations and functionaries should routinely teach party members to live their lives in close accord with the performance of their revolutionary duties, thus leading them to be creators of miracles and pioneers of technical innovation. In parallel with this, all party organizations and functionaries should continuously deepen the work of arranging the working environment of party members and of raising their level.

Nothing in the world can block the vigorous march of our 2 million party members who are endlessly loyal to the party and the revolution and who have been trained and tempered through the severe storm of the revolutionary struggle; only great victory and glory lies in our future. Let all party members, vigorously advancing with the revolutionary spirit of Paekdu Mountain, chollima and the speed battle and rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, endlessly give splendor to the honor of the Korean Workers Party and victoriously occupy the lofty heights of the new prospective plan.

DEFENSE MINISTER O CHIN-U RETURNS FROM USSR

SK020405Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 2 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Mar (KCNA)--The military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade General O Chin-u, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces, returned home on 1 March by special plane after visiting the Soviet Union to attend the celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade So Chol, Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Comrade Ho Tam and O Kuk-yol, Cho Myong-son, Yi Pil-song, Yi Pong-won, Han Yong-ok, Kim Pong-yu, Pak Chung-kuk and other generals of the Korean People's Army, as well as G.A. Kriulin, ambassador, and Y.P. Krylov, military attache, of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. On hand were military attaches of foreign embassies here.

The DPRK military delegation left Moscow on 28 February by special plane. The flags of our country and the Soviet Union were flying on the flag poles at the airport. The delegation was seen off at the airport by P.F. Batitskiy, vice minister of defence of the USSR, the deputy commander of the air force and other generals and officers of the Soviet Army. Also present there were the ambassador, military attache and staff members of the DPRK Embassy in Moscow.

BRIEFS

PROPAGANDA FUNCTIONARY MEETING--A trade union propaganda functionaries' meeting was held in Pyongyang on 20-21 February. It included responsible functionaries of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions as well as trade union propaganda functionaries and lecturers. The meeting discussed the matter of more quickly permeating the entire society with chuche thought and encouraging the working class and trade union members to implement the second 7-year plan. (Kim Pong-chu), chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, made a report on the issues. The meeting adopted a pledge to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 21 Feb 78 SK]

AGRICULTURAL UNION MEETING--The 12th plenum of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union has been held in Pyongyang. Attending were Comrade Pak Su-tong, responsible functionaries, members and candidate members of the Agricultural Workers Union Central Committee as well as functionaries of the agricultural workers unions of provinces, cities, and counties and of plants and enterprises in the agricultural sector. Conveyed and discussed at the plenum were the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions given on 27 January and 11 February 1977 concerning a popular movement to raise chickens, ducks and pigs. Chang Yun-pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Agricultural Workers Union, made a report and many participants held discussions. [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Feb 78 SK]

PREMIER REJECTS DEMAND FOR LIFTING EMERGENCY DECREE

SK020830Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 2 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Mar (HAPTONG)--Premier Choe Kyu-ha today rejected an opposition demand for the lifting of the 1975 emergency decree still in force, but said the government would continue its efforts to free those convicted of breaking the decree banning anti-government activities. This is no time to lift the emergency decree as it has been imposed to re-enforce national security, but the government would continue its efforts to set free those convicted of violating the decree since only a small number of them are still serving jail terms, the premier told the National Assembly. Choe made the remarks while replying to opposition leader Yi Chol-sung's demand that the government lift the emergency decree since it would be anomalous for the nation to conduct presidential and other elections this year under the emergency decree in force.

Yi also called for the release of dissident activists in jail on conviction of breaking the emergency decree. But neither he nor the premier revealed the number of dissidents still languishing in prison.

Choe also virtually rejected Yi's demand for a revision of the law governing the election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification, an electoral college, arguing that NCU is a sacred national organ embodying the aspiration of 35 million South Koreans for peaceful territorial unification and as such should not be tampered for partisan interest.

An opposition resolution calling for a repeal of the NCU deputy election law is pending before the current legislative session. The opposition New Democratic Party has maintained that it would be meaningless for the party to field a presidential candidate in this year's presidential election under the present law since it blocks the participation of political parties in the election of the president. The present presidential election law provides for an indirect election through NCU.

On Korea-U.S. relations, Choe said the Government of Korea and the U.S. are of an opinion that the Pak Tong-son case and U.S. military aid to Korea are two separate things. He also told lawmakers the Carter administration understands the Korean Government's difficult position on human rights issues emanating from national security reasons.

YI CHOL-SUNG CALLS FOR POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CHANGES

SK020113Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0103 GMT 2 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Mar (HAPTONG)--Opposition New Democratic Party leader Yi Chol-sung today called for drastic political reforms and the release of political prisoners to ensure the development of democratic politics at home. Leading a list of opposition questioners during the national assembly interpellation session, Rep. Yi said the proposed reforms were necessary to refurbish the tarnished image of Korea, asserting the world community was critical of Korea's political "backwardness and doldrums."

"While the world community is full of praise for Korea's progress in the fields of economy and security, it is critical of Korea's political backwardness," Yi told the National Assembly. He said it is, therefore, necessary for Korea to institute drastic political reforms if it is to promote a new image of Korea in the world.

Specific political reforms Yi suggested included the formation of a parliamentary organ to study constitutional issues and a repeal of the law governing the election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification, an electoral college.

The opposition leader asked the government whether it was not desirable for it to promote a summit meeting between U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Korean President Pak Chong-hui in order to improve relations between the two nations. He also demanded to know whether the proposed withdrawal of American ground forces from Korea was to be carried out as scheduled despite the non-fulfillment of the American pledge for compensatory measures.

On economic issues, Yi warned of Korea's deepening dependency on the world economy. He called for comprehensive measures aimed to combat inflation. He urged the government to abolish the value added tax system, saying it has only contributed to fanning inflation.

DRP Reaction

SK020254Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 2 Mar 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 2 Mar (HAPTONG)--The ruling camp today expressed regret at opposition New Democratic leader Rep. Yi Chol-sung's criticism of government policies which "failed to carry with it constructive policy alternatives." Rep. Pak Chol, spokesman for the governing Democratic Republican Party, said that it was illogical for the minority party to raise again the two controversial questions which had been settled in the last National Assembly session.

The DRP spokesman was commenting on the NDP draft resolution for the formation of a House constitutional study body and the NDP-proposed amendment to the law governing the election of deputies to the National Conference for Unification (NCU). The proposed opposition resolution and amendment were killed by the majority camp in the last House session.

It was also regretful that the opposition leader used his yardstick, not the people's, in assessing the current situation of the country, he said.

Rep. Yi Chong-sik, spokesman for the DRP's sister floor group Yujong-Hoe, said that when the opposition leader talked about the development of democratic politics at home, he failed to view it from the standpoint of national reality.

NDP CRITICIZES PRIME MINISTER'S POLICY SPEECH

SK280250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0241 GMT 28 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 28 Feb (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party today criticized Premier Choe Kyu-ha's policy speech to the parliament for its lack of substance on major national issues, particularly on the human rights situation. "The premier's policy speech on major national issues merely scratches the surface and lacks in substance," a party spokesman said in a statement.

He also blasted Choe for failing to mention about government plans of how to carry out this year's presidential and other elections and to ensure a fair atmosphere for them. The spokesman said Choe's speech in short was full of self-praises for last year's government records and was sorely lacking fresh ideas.

NDP SEES DRP FOUNDING SPIRIT WANING

SK250250Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 25 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 25 Feb (HAPTONG)--The opposition New Democratic Party today sent a word of encouragement to the ruling Democratic Republican Party on the occasion of its 15th birthday anniversary, but voiced dismay over what it called the fading of the party's noble founding principles. An opposition party spokesman said his party would like to send a word of encouragement to the ruling party on its birthday, but was sorry to see the party's noble founding spirit fade away. "We hope that DRP recovers its lost function and role as a governing party in name as well as in reality, in the belief that an opposition party thrives where there is the existence of a responsible governing party," the spokesman said.

PAK'S DRP ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE LAUDS YUSIN SYSTEM

SK250255Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0310 GMT 25 Feb 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 25 Feb (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui said today that the ~~Yusin~~ (his reform movement) system has served as a power to accelerate the national strength since it was initiated in 1972. President Pak, defending his yusin structure under which he said the national consensus has been consolidated, said: "Our paramount task is to establish a lasting peace on this land by constructing a self-reliant national defense posture and to build a self-sufficient economic system by developing the nation into a prosperous industrial power."

In a message on the 15th birthday of his ruling Democratic Republican Party, the chief executive said that a nation can work for development only when the ideals of its people are clear and great enough to achieve the national goals. "The goal of the 50 million compatriots is to build a prosperous fatherland and to achieve peaceful territorial unification," he said in the message read by Rep. Yi Hyo-sang, acting DRP chairman, at the party anniversary ceremony. President Pak, who concurrently heads the party, exhorted the DRP rank and file to make further efforts to develop it as a party which stands on the side of the people. They were also told to lead the van in carrying out the yusin task and in organizing the national strength with a firm sense of mission.

BRIEFS

MAURITIUS FISHERY ACCORD--Seoul, Feb. 22--South Korea will push ahead with its plan to conclude a fishery cooperation agreement with Mauritius, informed government sources said today. To this end, the government will have final negotiations with Fisheries Minister I. Seetaram of Mauritius who is now here for a week-long visit at the invitation of Agriculture-Fishery Minister Chang Tok-chin. According to a draft fishery accord, Korean deep-sea fishing vessels will be granted rights to enter the economic sea zone of Mauritius and use the Mauritian ports, while South Korea will provide Mauritius with technical guidance in the field of fisheries, the sources said. [Excerpt]
[Seoul HAPTONG in English 0243 GMT 22 Feb 78 SK] Seoul, 25 Feb--I. Seetaram left here today. With Director of the Office of Fishery Sin Tae-yong, he exchanged a protocol on the promotion of fishery cooperation between the countries. Under the document, Korean fishing fleets are permitted to operate within the African nation's 200-mile economic sea zone. The two governments also agreed to encourage joint fishery ventures between their entrepreneurs. The protocol calls for the two nations to conclude a bilateral fishery agreement. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0818 GMT 25 Feb 78 SK]

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED IN PEKING

OW011630Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1508 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Mar (MONTSAME)--A MONTSAME correspondent reports from Peking that a protocol on mutual exchange of goods between the MPR and the PRC for 1978 was signed in Peking today.

The protocol was signed for the Mongolian side by D. Tserensanjaa, MPR deputy minister of foreign trade, and for the Chinese side by Wang Jun-sheng, PRC vice minister of foreign trade.

TSEDENBAL RECEIVES REPLY MESSAGE FROM CEAUSESCU

OW020159Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1812 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 Mar (MONTSAME)--Today's UNEN published the full text of the reply message sent by N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

POLITBURO MEMBER RAGCHAA ADDRESSES IRRIGATION CONFERENCE

OW280935Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1850 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Ulaanbaatar, 25 February (MONTSAME)--Mongolia is successfully cooperating with the CEMA member countries in the field of water conservancy. This equal and mutually advantageous cooperation (?brings) excellent fruit in the cause of irrigating extensive areas of pasture in the MPR which promotes further intensification of agricultural production as a whole, declared B. Bars, MPR minister of irrigation. He delivered a report at the third conference of leading MPR water conservancy workers which was held today.

A speech at the conference was made by T. Ragchaa, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, who stressed that the MPR party and government are constantly devoting great attention to the development of irrigation which is an important factor not only in intensifying agricultural production but in the further industrialization of the country as well.

BRIEFS

SOVIET IRRIGATION OFFICIAL--Ulaanbaatar, 22 Feb--A Soviet delegation headed by N. S. Batrakov, USSR deputy minister of land reclamation and water resources, arrived here today. It will take part in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the MPR's water conservancy program. The delegation was received today by B. Bars, MPR minister of irrigation, who then held talks with the members. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1847 GMT 22 Feb 78 OW]

SECOND PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY OPENS IN RANGOON 2 MARCH

BK011011Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The first meeting of the Second People's Assembly of Burma opened at the central auditorium of the presidential house on Ahlone Road, Rangoon, at 1000 today. It was attended by 462 assemblymen headed by President and State Council Chairman U Ne Win, heads of foreign missions in Burma, journalists, observers and guests. Director General of the People's Assembly Office U Aung Khin Tint served as secretary. U Pan Myaing of Bawlake constituency in Kayah State nominated U Ta Shin of Hsa-Taw constituency in Kayah State as acting chairman which was seconded by U Tha Tun of Thabeikkyin constituency in Mandalay division and approved by the assembly. Secretary U Aung Khin Tint announced the election of U Tha Shin as acting chairman.

U Tha Shin then ascended the platform and took the oath. All the assemblymen also took the oath in the presence of the acting chairman and of President and State Council Chairman U Ne Win. They then signed the record book. Acting Chairman U Tha Shin announced that 462 of the 464 assemblymen were present at the first day's meeting, constituting 99.57 percent of the full quorum, and that the meeting was valid. He then declared the assembly opened.

The acting chairman then asked for approval of the agenda for the entire session and proceeded with the agenda for the first day. As the first item on the agenda, Dr Menh Thet San, chairman of the commission for electing the Second People's Assembly and people's councils at various levels, gave the commission's report which was put on record by the assembly. The acting chairman also announced, after securing the assembly's approval, that regular reports submitted by the State Council and central organs of power will be put on record by the assembly.

The acting chairman later announced that summaries of observations and presentations of the First People's Assembly have been distributed to the assemblymen. The meeting was adjourned for 20 minutes to elect a panel of chairman from delegates of states and divisions. On resumption, the acting chairman read out the names of 14 members of the panel of chairmen elected from states and divisions and secured the approval of the assembly. Being unanimously approved by the assembly, the members of the panel of chairmen took their places. The acting chairman then announced that assemblyman U Ohn from Paungde II constituency in Pegu division would preside over today's session and handed the chair to U Ohn.

The meeting then recessed for about an hour to enable the assemblymen to elect 14 state council members from states and divisions by secret ballot in accordance with article 64 a of the state constitution.

BRIEFS

TRANSFER OF AMBASSADORS--It has been learned that the Burmese ambassadors to France U Thet Tun, to Australia Dr Nyi Nyi, to the United States U Tin Lat and to India U Chit Khin have been given assignments at the Foreign Ministry. [Rangoon LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN in Burmese 25 Feb 78 p 1 BK]

JAPANESE AGRICULTURAL AID--Japan will provide Burma with batteries, fertilizer and farming equipment worth 60 million yen for implementation of a project to develop paddy production in Hlegu and Hmawbi townships in 1978-79. Memoranda of understanding were signed in Rangoon on 28 February by Deputy Minister of Planning and Finance Dr Maung Shein and Japanese Ambassador Takeo Arita. [Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 28 Feb 78 BK]

SVAY RIENG PEASANTS' DEFENSE, PRODUCTION EFFORTS PRAISED

Romeas Hek District

BK011052Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 26 Feb 78 BK

[Summary] "Romeas Hek district, Svay Rieng sector, eastern region comprises Kompong Trach, Mukda, (Sambat Meanchey), Chrey Thom, Dong, Ang Prasre, Chantrei, Trapeang Sdau, Mream and Andong Pou communes.

"On 6 December 1977 the expansionist and annexationist enemy armed forces launched a surprise attack against three communes--and Prasre, Andong Pou and Dong--in Romeas Hek and other districts along the border. This arrogant surprise attack was launched with an ambitious and adventurous design to immediately swallow Cambodian territory.

"During their invasion the Vietnamese enemy aggressors fired at and crushed our people with their tanks, killing them indiscriminately. They tied up our people, exposed them to the sun and starved them to death. They arrested them, tied their arms and legs, disembowelled them and threw them into wells. They attacked our female compatriots, including old women, young women, young girls, women who just gave birth and pregnant women. All of raping them then shot or stabbed them with their bayonets and left their bodies in trenches or ricefields. The Vietnamese arrested our people, tied them and soaked them with gasoline, and burned them to death. These atrocities are even more fascist and savage than those committed by the Thieu-Ky puppet clique and the South Korean puppet forces.

"Such is the Vietnam Communist Party and SRV Government's good will for our nation and people. Such is the most abominable moral conduct of the Vietnamese armed forces, which have used the revolutionary and socialist label to hide their execrable acts. Such is the poisonous trickery of the Vietnamese Indochinese federation strategy. Such is the significance and real nature of the Vietnamese enemy's special friendship and solidarity.

"However, the Vietnamese aggressors' ferocious deeds cannot destroy our people's love for national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Vietnamese aggressors' ferocity cannot intimidate or force our people to surrender.

"On the contrary, our people in Romeas Hek have fanned the flames of national and class hatred for the Vietnamese, united with our entire nation and people and raised their revolutionary vigilance even higher.

"Under the KCP's most correct and clear-sighted leadership, our brothers and sisters have closely cooperated with our heroic army in raising high the struggle banner, and succeeded in smashing and driving the Vietnamese aggressors from our territory on 6 January 1978. The great victory of our people and army in Romeas Hek and throughout the country over the Vietnamese aggressors was not accidentally and easily won. It was attributable to the unconditional sacrifice, the resolute stand of struggle against the enemy and the lofty revolutionary heroism displayed by our people and army.

"In short, to defend their villages and district, to raise the banner of national independence, sovereignty, dignity and territorial integrity and the principles of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance of our entire nation and people and to free this banner from all sorts of contempt by enemies of all stripes--especially the

Vietnamese who boast of the large size of their country, armed forces and larger quantity of modern weapons--our people in Romeas Hek have made many sacrifices, including their physical, moral and intellectual strength, their children and husbands, their bodies, flesh, blood and lives.

"Due to these sacrifices and under the KCP's correct and wise leadership, our fraternal people have scored a series of brilliant victories over the enemy aggressors, including the U.S. imperialists, the Thieu-Ky puppet clique, the traitorous Lon Nol clique and, recently, over the Vietnamese aggressors in early January 1978.

"But to date, despite their defeat by our heroic army, the Vietnamese continue to commit provocation and aggression against Romeas Hek and other border districts. From their territory they shell our ricefields, villages and homes. They continue to send commando groups to conduct espionage, subversion, sabotage, and raids against our territory."

In the face of these acts, the people and army in Romeas Hek have joined hands in the drive to harvest rainy season rice, and rebuild their villages and homes. The rice harvest is still proceeding in three communes: Ang Prasre, Andong Pou and Dong. At the same time, they have assigned some of their labor to restore the old water conservancy projects and bridges throughout the area. A long canal will be dug soon from Tonle Krasang to a reservoir at Boeng Khtum in Mukda commune. When completed this canal will be more than 25 km long, 12 m wide at the surface, 10 m wide at the bottom and from 2.5 to 3 m deep.

Prasot District

BK010745Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 28 Feb 78 BK

[Summary] Prasot district, located in the Svay Rieng sector of the eastern region, is bordered on the north by Samraong district, on the south by Kompong Rou and Chantrea districts, on the west by Svay Rieng town and Meanchey Thmei district, and on the east by the Vietnam border. The land in this district is flat with 22,196 hectares of rice-land. Water is scarce; there are only the Boens Khnar lake in Kandieng Reay commune, a few streams and the O Sam canal. In sum, Prasot District has always been poor and infertile, and its water sources insufficient. However, the people here have always been courageous and have fought all enemies, Vietnamese aggressors and natural calamities included.

"Under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, during the 1977 rainy season our cooperative peasants in Prasot held aloft the banners of national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity, mastery and self-reliance. They also held aloft the 1976 red flag of praise handed down for their achievements by the party and Government of Democratic Cambodia.

"They fought and overcame many obstacles, including drought. Despite poor rainfall, they managed to plant rice on a greater area and with greater vigor than ever before. Compared with 1976 when they planted so much rice that they were granted the red flag of praise by the KCP and government, the volume of rice cultivated in 1977 far exceeded that of the previous year. Rice grew luxuriantly over more than 20,000 hectares in Koki Saom, Prey Ta Ei, Svay Rumpea, Kandieng Reay, Popet, Svay Rieng, Sankhor, Sawbuor, Romeang Thkaol and Chrak Mtes communes."

The young men and women and cooperative peasants in Prasot rejoiced over the expected harvest hoping that they would completely fulfill and even overfulfill the production targets set by the party and government.

"Nevertheless on 6 December 1977 the Vietnamese aggressors, behaving like a great power, showing contempt for small countries like Cambodia and hoping ultimately to swallow Cambodia's territory and force it into an Indochinese federation, invaded Prasot and other border districts." The aggressors committed untold crimes against the innocent people of Prasot who were harvesting rainy season rice. They destroyed or looted our rice, cattle and property, burned our houses and killed our peasants. "When they arrived in Chak, Svay Rumpea and Sangkhor communes they arrested our people, bound them and left them without anything to eat or drink, exposed to the broiling sun. They dragged our people away and decapitated them. They also bestially raped the young women of our Mobile Corps and then bayoneted or shot them to death. Those who dared resist were stripped naked and subjected to atrocious tortures, such as dismembering, before being killed. Some of our men were dragged to the border where they were shot. Many others were bound and thrown into wells or burned alive."

However, the Vietnamese aggressors could not break our people's patriotism and resolute fighting will. Their crimes could only fuel our indignation. Our people joined with the revolutionary army under the KCP's wise leadership in smashing and defeating the Vietnamese aggressors, who were driven out of our territory in early January 1978.

"Although the Vietnamese aggressors have all been eliminated from their district, our cooperative peasants in Prasot maintain their revolutionary vigilance and are ready to fight and make more sacrifices. They are accelerating their earth-shaking drive to maximize production and control the water conservancy problem to help smash continued Vietnamese aggression and provocation in the border areas." Everywhere in this district our cooperative peasants are fulfilling their tasks such as rebuilding houses and villages, harvesting rice in Prey Ta Ei, Svay Rumpea and Koki Saom communes and cultivating the last regular crop of the year.

They are also joining peasants from other districts of Svay Reing to build a canal from Thnal Peam on the Krasang River in Krasang district, to the Boeng Khtum reservoir in Mukda commune of Romeas Hek district. This canal is 25 km long, 12 m wide at the top, 10 m wide at the bottom and 2.5-3 m deep.

"Under the KCP's wise and correct leadership, while breeding strong hatred for the annexationist Vietnamese enemy our cooperative peasants in Prasot are closely united in the drive launched under the militant banner to rebuild their district and protect their crops in the fields. They are confident that the banners of national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity, mastery and self-reliance will be kept red forever. The territory of Prasot--like the territory of our beloved Cambodian fatherland as a whole--will remain ours with full territorial sovereignty forever."

CONFESION DESCRIBES SRV AGGRESSION IN TAKEO

BK020434Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK

[Confession by Vietnamese Second Lieutenant (Ha Van Hach)--recorded in Vietnamese with simultaneous Cambodian translation]

[Excerpts] My name is (Ha Van Hach). I am 25 years old. I was born in Vinh Truong village, Chau Phong commune, Phy Chau district, An Giang Province.

I joined the Ho Chi Minh Liberation Youth League in Chau Phong commune in 1971 with (Bay Linh), the commune military commander, and (Bay Chau), the commune civilian chief, as my sponsors. I became a member of the Vietnam Workers Party in 1973 with (Bay Linh), the commune military commander, and (Bui Van Bong), the present chief of Chau Doc town, as my sponsors. My rank is one-star lieutenant. I serve as commander of the 2d Platoon of the 4th Company, 1st Battalion, 3d Regiment, 4th Division.

I was captured on 7 February 1978 on the bank of the Kompong Krasang canal near Kdol Chumrum village, Kaoh Andet district, inside Cambodian territory.

From April to July 1977, following the completion of my field mission, I attended political and military courses in Chau Doc. One-star Colonel (Hai Dao) was in charge of training.

Speaking of the Vietnam Communist Party, (Hai Dao) said: Our party has changed its name several times. Despite the repeated change of names, our party's line remains unchanged. This line calls for revolution to liberate Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and the creation of an Indochinese federation under Vietnam's control. (Hai Dao) added: Now Vietnam has been completely liberated; so has Indochina. But Cambodia is following a line different from ours. Therefore we should attack Cambodia and set up a new administration that would agree with the Vietnam Communist Party's line.

Regarding the domestic situation, (Hai Dao) stressed: Since liberation our country has experienced great difficulties. The first problem arises from the resistance of recalcitrant enemy troop remnants who have been hiding in the jungle or been planted among the masses and who have incited subversion and rebellion against the new administration. Another problem, the most complicated, is in the economic field. Since the war our people have faced many shortages, needs and wants. We are short of food, medicine and other essentials. As a result, our people experience hunger. (Hai Dao) also said: Our society today is not yet secure. In particular various acts of banditry, theft, murder, jealousy, contention within the ranks of our combatants and cadres, cases of favoritism, self-interest and problems of morality such as debauchery, drunkenness and hooliganism are rife.

Regarding the external situation, (Hai Dao) said: There exists a great contradiction between us and Cambodia.

After completing the political courses we were trained in combat tactics. On completion, I rejoined my unit. From 1977 to 1978 my reconnaissance unit took part four times in aggression against Cambodian territory in Takeo Province.

The first time, in April 1977, my unit joined other units of the 4th Division in the attack on Cambodian territory near Kompong Krasang canal, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province. Our units ran into spikes, landmines and artillery fire of the Cambodian forces and were forced to retreat. We suffered 15 killed and 10 wounded.

The second time, in June 1977, a company of our 4th division entered Cambodia to inquire about the military situation of the Cambodian side in the Sangkum Meanchey forested area of Prey Khla commune, Kaoh Andet district, Takeo Province. We were forced by Cambodian artillery fire to retreat to our own country the same evening. At that time we suffered 8 killed and 20 wounded.

The third time, in October 1977, two of our companies entered Cambodia again in the Prey Khla region. We were forced to retreat, for we ran into a stiff resistance by the Cambodians. Fifteen of our men were killed and 10 others wounded.

The fourth time, on 6 February 1978 a combined unit, including my platoon, went to collect information inside Cambodian territory near Kdol Chumrum village, Koah Andet district, Takeo Province. Our group was made up of 30 men. My co-commander, one-star Lieutenant (Dam), I and seven men penetrated about 3 km into Cambodia. The rest of our group waited behind, 300 m from the border, inside Cambodian territory.

As we were taking a lunch break we were surrounded and fired upon by Cambodian forces. Three of my men were killed. I and the five others raised our hands in surrender. We were arrested by the Cambodian forces on 7 February 1978. The captured soldiers are: I, one-star Lieutenant (Ha Van Hach); Private (Hong); Private (Tu); Corporal (Tam); Corporal (Thoi) and Corporal (Tieng). The three dead were One-star Lieutenant (Dam), commander of the group; Sergeant (Tung) and Corporal (Huong). The nine AK rifles we had brought with us were confiscated.

Made on 23 February 1978

Signed: (Ha Van Hach)

BRIEFS

KOAH ANDET CANALS--Cooperative peasants in Koah Andet district, Takeo sector, southwestern region are now engaged in a well coordinated drive to finish harvesting rainy season rice, grow dry season rice on 4,000 hectares and dig two more irrigation canals. The first canal is now being dug through the areas of Ang Khnor, Tralach, Thlea Prachom, Prey Khla and Pichsar and will be 17 km long, 10 m wide at the top, 5 m wide at the bottom and 2 m deep. Another canal is being dug from Pichsar to Banteay Phleung commune and will be 9 km long, 5 m wide at the top, 2 m wide at the bottom and 2 m deep when completed. Three pumping stations are being built at Rominh, Banteay Phleung and Pichsar. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Feb 78 BK]

KRIANGSAK: CAMBODIA'S IEENG SARY TO VISIT 'LATE MARCH'

BK020046Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK

[Recorded press interview with Prime Minister Gen Kriangsak Chamanan--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] Have you been informed about Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Teng Sary's visit to Thailand?

[Answer] No, not yet.

[Question] A cable has arrived at the Foreign Ministry. How do you feel about this visit?

[Answer] The foreign minister will meet me this afternoon.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] A firm date has not been fixed yet, but it will definitely be late March.

POST SCORES N.Y. TIMES ON THAI REFUGEE POLICY

BK020154Y Bangkok POST in English 2 Mar 78 p 6 BK

[Editorial: "Making a Mountain Out of a Mole Hill"]

[Text] The New York TIMES has been somewhat sanctimonious, indeed it could be said to be hypocritical, in its editorial declaring that the Thai Government bears a heavy responsibility for forcible repatriations of refugees to Laos. The newspaper seems to have forgotten that is is not all that long ago since it played a part in arousing the kind of sentiment in the United States which led to the wholesale abandonment of the Lao, Cambodian and Vietnamese to communist totalitarianism. Now, it seeks to make much of such incidents as the shooting to death of a Lao woman refugee and her two children who had been returned to live under the sort of regime which was the inevitable outcome of the U.S. withdrawal. At least, the New York TIMES now knows exactly what sort of regime that is. Given its normal accuracy and fairness it is a little surprising that it should base an editorial in part on such unsupported charges that "hundreds of Lao refugees are being returned to communist Laos." And it is also surprising that its editorial did not give credit to Thailand in respect of the 95,000 Indochinese refugees to whom Thailand has given hospitality. Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan has actually issued an order for the Ministry of Interior to accept all refugees from the Indochinese countries. He will punish any official violating this order.

Our government is using its own funds to supplement the meagre United Nations refugee aid, although we are suffering from economic and financial difficulties. It is fortunate for Thailand that the U.S. administration, the United Nations and the International Rescue Committee have sent representatives for on-the-spot inspection instead of depending on New York TIMES reports. Of course, conditions for refugees cannot be ideal but our government is doing the best it can--much, much more than any other country.

NATION REVIEW DETAILS ON THAI-SRV TRADE AGREEMENT

BK020210Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 2 Mar 78 pp 1, 3 BK

[Text] A trade agreement between Thailand and Vietnam stipulates that both countries will set up a "joint committee" to meet when necessary in either Hanoi or Bangkok to promote trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The agreement also says that both countries shall determine, by mutual agreement, the various fields of cooperation including exchange of technical know-how, experts, specialists and facilities for the exchange of skilled manpower. The trade agreement was signed in Bangkok on January 16 [date as published] this year between Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. A royal decree, countersigned by Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan to legalize the trade agreement, was dated February 16 this year. Provisions of the agreement have just been made public. Informed sources said that a draft trade agreement between Thailand and China is expected to follow a similar tone.

The Thai-Vietnamese trade agreement also says that both sides will grant each other "the treatment as favourable as possible" within the limits of laws and regulations in force with respect to duties, taxes and other charges in connection with the import and export of goods. The 12-article agreement lists 14 [as published] items of commodities Thailand wants to sell to Vietnam. They are rice, maize, tapioca, salt, textiles and textile products, plywood, plastic ceramics, flooring, rubber tyres and tubes, plastic products, sanitary ware, pharmaceuticals, power tillers up to 25 horsepower, small tractors up to 25 horsepower and power threshers.

The agreement also lists 14 [figure as published] items of commodities Thailand wishes to buy from Vietnam. They are anthracite, rock phosphate, super phosphate, talcum powder, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, ground nut, ground nut oil, tea, coffee, liquor, canned meat, potato, fruits (fresh and processed), marine products (frozen and processed), essential oil, hardware, machine tools, farming machinery, small motors, electrical appliances, sewing machines, bicycles, stationery, textiles and garments and artcraft as well as handicraft. The lists may be amended or supplemented by mutual consent of both countries, however.

The agreement, which came into force immediately after the signing ceremony on January 16, [date as published] will be valid for a year and shall be automatically extended for an indefinite period unless terminated by either side, giving 3 months prior notice in writing.

DRUG KINGPIN KHUN SA'S FORCES SEIZE TIN MINE

BKO20830Y Bangkok WORLD in English 2 Mar 78 p 1 BK

[Text] Mae Hong Son--Heavily armed men of Khun Sa, alias Chang Si Fu, have seized a tin mine in Muang district and declared it "off-limits" to all Thai villagers, a police report from here said today. Khun Sa was described by U.S. representative Lester Wolff as one of the "top 12" international drug kingpins. Police said the mine which had been taken over by Khun Sa's men was located in Huai Wai village, some 12 kilometres from Mae Hong Son. The mine belongs to Mr Phongphin Intha.

About 30 Burmese rebels armed with M-16 and FN automatic rifles seized the mine and began digging for ore deposits. They were under the command of one of Khun Sa's close aides, Maj Khun Saeng, the report said. Police said some Thai miners had tried to go back to the mine to work, but were forced to flee when the rebels fired warning shots at them. Police said a police team had been rushed to the mine to expel Khun Sa's men from Thai soil, but so far no details of their progress were available.

Meanwhile, an Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) officer said that some of Khun Sa's gunmen used to intrude into Thai villages, but they are usually employed by the mine owners. They would enter Thailand in the area of Mae Hong Son when being suppressed by Burmese soldiers, he said.

300 COMMUNISTS BLOCK ROAD NEAR PHITSANULOK

BK010802Y Bangkok WORLD in English 1 Mar 78 p 2 BK

[Text] Phitsanulok--some 300 armed communist terrorists had set up a checkpoint at Km 25 on the route between Nakhon Thai district in this province and Dan Sai district in Loei Province, the Internal Security Operation Command's (ISOC) military officer, Maj-Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, said this morning. The checkpoint that the communist terrorists had set up was in the area of Ban Yaeng village which was under communist control. All vehicles passing through this area or on the route had been checked during the last 2 days, and so far government authorities could not clear the area, he said.

Meanwhile, a chief security guard of the Chiraphat Construction Company said local police in Ban Yaeng village could do nothing on this matter and that their substation in the village was ambushed a month ago. The Chiraphat Construction Company, which was the sub-agent for the construction of the road between Nakhon Thai and Dan Sai, had to stop their work because their security guards could not travel from Dan Sai to Nakhon Thai district, he said. High ranking officers of the ISOC would today discuss this matter and they would probably ask the Third Army to launch suppression operations, he said.

THAI MOSLEM ARMED FORCES FORMED AUGUST 1977

BK011314Y Voice of the People of Thailand [Clandestine] in Thai to Thailand 1000 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Amid reported victories scored by the people on various fronts, on 7 August 1977--the 12th anniversary of the people's armed struggle--the establishment of the Thai Moslem People's Liberation Armed Forces [TMPLAF] was officially declared in a ceremony held in a revolutionary base in southern Thailand. This news has brought overwhelming joy to the people throughout the country.

The ceremony began in an atmosphere of militant solidarity among the various nationalities. It was attended by many representatives of various organizations and the broad masses as well. The members of the TMPLAF, which has grown amid victories over the enemy, attended the ceremony in a cheerful and vigorous spirit. The masses attending the ceremony had smiling faces because they were happy that an armed force of their own children has been formed.

The ceremony coordinator gave an opening speech, then a responsible comrade addressed the meeting, declaring the establishment of the TMPLAF.

BRIEFS

UK AMBASSADOR APPROVED--According to a report from the Foreign Ministry, the Thai Government has approved the UK Government's appointment of John Peter Tripp as its ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Thailand, replacing Sir David C. Cole. [Text] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 28 Feb 78 BK]

RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT--The government will spend another 30 billion baht this fiscal year for rural economic development. This project is the second government effort to assist the majority of the population--the farmers. The government recently approved an allocation of 1.6 billion baht for rehabilitation of the farmland in several provinces which had suffered from severe drought last year. [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 19 Feb 78 BK]

PHAM VAN DONG VISITS AGRA, LEAVES FOR BOMBAY

OW011555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Mar (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong yesterday morning visited Agra city, more than 200 km south of New Delhi, reports VNA's correspondent travelling with the premier. Premier Pham Van Dong was accompanied by S. Kundu, minister of state for external affairs, and Indian Ambassador to Vietnam M.R. Sivaramakrishnan.

When the special plane landed at Agra airport, S. Abidin, commissioner of Agra division, guided Premier Pham Van Dong and his party to visit Queen Mumtaz Mahal's mausoleum, built in the 17th century with marble and various kinds of precious stones and called "a pearl among palaces." S. Abidin presented Premier Pham Van Dong with a model of the mausoleum also made of marble. Premier Pham Van Dong also visited an Agra fort, which is called the Red Fort.

At Agra, the Vietnamese premier was warmly welcomed by a large crowd of people. When the Vietnamese delegation was leaving the city, the population gave it a moving send-off. The people put many garlands of flowers round Premier Pham Van Dong's neck and presented him with a picture of President Ho Chi Minh. Premier Pham Van Dong then left Agra for Bombay.

NHAN DAN ARTICLE HAILS SRI LANKAN FRIENDSHIP

OW020737Y Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Mar (VNA)--Vietnam and Sri Lanka now have favourable conditions to strengthen and broaden their relations of co-operation and friendship, says NHAN DAN today.

In an article related to Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Sri Lanka beginning today, the paper writes: "Sri Lanka has a time-honoured history. The Sri Lankan people have a tradition of valiant struggle. During more than four hundred years under the domination of Portugal, Holland and Britain, the people of Sri Lanka many times rose up against the aggressors. The clearest illustrations of this were the uprisings against the British colonialists in 1798, 1818 and 1848.

The paper continues that since its founding in May 1972, the Republic of Sri Lanka has taken many important economic measures such as agricultural reforms and restriction of private ownership of land. A great number of agricultural, industrial and trade establishments and banks have been nationalised, and a number of state-owned agricultural and industrial establishments have been commissioned.

Politically, Sri Lanka was one of the countries to initiate the non-aligned movement and is acting president of this movement.

The peoples of Vietnam and Sri Lanka have time-honoured close relations. Sri Lankans followed with profound sympathy the Vietnamese people's resistance against U.S. aggression. They protested many times against the United States sending aggressive troops to South Vietnam. They demanded that the U.S. contribute to healing the wounds of war in Vietnam. They put great importance on the admission of Vietnam to the United Nations.

Today, the two countries have favourable conditions to consolidate and further broaden their co-operation and relations of friendship. They have assisted each other in building an independent and prosperous country in line with the particular conditions of each country. They will make active contributions to achieving the goals of the nonaligned movement, to securing peace, national independence and international co-operation in this region and elsewhere.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Received by Le Duan

OW011531Y Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Mar (VNA)--Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, today received Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and president of the Romanian Academy of Agricultural and Forestry Science, and the members of the Romanian delegation.

Present were Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, and Xuan Thuy, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman and secretary general of the National Assembly Standing Committee. Also present was Romanian Ambassador to Vietnam Tudor Zamfira.

Le Duan, on behalf of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam, sincerely thanked the Romanian party, government and people for their precious support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence and freedom and national construction. He asked Chairman Nicolae Giosan to convey his wishes for good health to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and the other party and state leaders of Romania. He also expressed his wishes for the constant strengthening and development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Chairman Nicolae Giosan extended President Nicolae Ceausescu's greetings to General Secretary Le Duan. He expressed his admiration for Vietnam's fight for national independence and freedom and his belief that the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, will record many and still bigger achievements in socialist construction. The reception proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Calls on Hanoi People's Committee

OW011537Y Hanoi VNA in English 1520 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Mar (VNA)--The delegation of the Romanian Grand National Assembly led by its Chairman Nicolae Giosan today called on the Hanoi people's committee. The delegation was accompanied by Vice Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Tran Dang Khoa and Romanian Ambassador to Vietnam Tudor Zamfira.

Tran Vi, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and chairman of the city people's committee, reported to the delegation about construction work in the capital and asked it to convey to the Bucharest people the fraternal greetings of the Hanoi people.

The Romanian National Assembly delegation then visited the Vietnam revolution museum. Vice Minister of Culture and Information Nong Quoc Chan and the museum's leading officials guided the delegation around various halls. On behalf of the delegation, Chairman Nicolae Giosan wrote his impressions in the visitors book expressing his profound admiration for the Vietnamese people's struggle for independence, freedom and national reunification. On the same day, the delegation visited a number of scenic spots in Hanoi.

Giosan Banquet Speech Details

OW020215Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Feb 78 OW

[Apparent text of speech by Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, chairman of the Grand National Assembly and head of the Grand National Assembly delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, at a banquet given in honor of the delegation in Hanoi on the evening of 27 February]

[Text] On this occasion, on behalf of the Socialist Republic of Romania National Assembly delegation and on my own behalf, may I express my warm thanks to you comrades for inviting us to visit your beautiful country, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We would like to thank you for the very friendly welcome given to our delegation since it set foot on Vietnamese soil. Comrade Chairman Truong Chinh's words in appraising the party leadership, the land and the people of Romania have given us profound joy. I would like to convey to the fraternal Vietnamese people, whose heroism in combat and industriousness and talents in labor are very well known to us, the fraternal greetings and best wishes from the supreme legislative body of Socialist Romania.

We are glad to note that relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation have been established between our two parties, countries and peoples, thus meeting the aspirations of the Romanian and Vietnamese peoples, the requirement of strengthening the international communist and workers movement and the interest of the struggle against imperialism and for peace, independence, democracy and socialism.

In the annals of Romanian-Vietnamese relations, the meetings and talks held in 1971 and 1975 between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the central committee of the VCP, are dates of profound significance bringing out the common determination to constantly broaden and increase the multiform cooperation between Romania and Vietnam.

We are convinced that in the spirit of the talks between the leaders of our parties and states and of the signed documents, Romanian-Vietnamese relations in the new conditions will continue to further develop in many areas, including the area of the national assemblies, in the interests of our two peoples and of the cause of socialism and peace in the world.

I firmly believe that our meetings and talks and the Romanian delegation's visit to a number of places in reunified Vietnam will help develop and strengthen the friendly relations between our two peoples and will demonstrate the will and determination of the Romanian Grand National Assembly and its deputies to serve the friendship and effective cooperation between Romania and Vietnam.

Our working class, peasantry, intelligentsia and entire people have successfully implemented the party's program adopted by the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party, thus insuring the continuous and comprehensive progress of the country and the constant development of Socialist Romania. According to statistics, fine results were achieved in the second year of the 1976-1980 5-year plan. The gross industrial output in 1977 increased by 12.5 percent as compared with 1976. Important successes were also achieved in agriculture.

The educational branch and the public health branch have developed their material bases at various levels. The laboring people's income in industry and agriculture has increased and surpassed the plan norms. As a result, the people's living conditions have been improved. Once again, all these successes prove that improvement of the people's welfare is the loftiest objective of the Romanian Communist Party's policy.

Fully consistent with the great construction now underway in the country, Socialist Romania is firmly pursuing an international policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all nations and of actively taking part in the settlement of big problems in the world today. Our country persists in activities aimed at affirming in international life new and truly equal relations based on the principles of respect for each other's independence and national sovereignty, equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefit.

The Romanian people felt deep regret when learning of the border conflict between Vietnam and Cambodia, two friendly neighbors who have struggled together against colonialism and imperialism for freedom, independence and national sovereignty.

Romania consistently favors a principled settlement of this conflict through the political channel and negotiations. Romania holds that the long colonialist dominations has left its vestiges, but that outstanding questions, however complex, can be settled through direct talks in a spirit of mutual understanding and respect.

We express the conviction that the two peoples will work perseveringly and persistently for a peaceful solution to this conflict in the interests of peace in this area and elsewhere.

Our Grand National Assembly is determined to support our country's foreign policy while participating in implementing this policy. In this spirit, we have consistently entertained relations and exchanged national assembly delegations with socialist, developing and nonaligned states as well as with other countries in the world, regardless of their social system. Our visit to your country will give us possibilities for firsthand knowledge of the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in economic rehabilitation and socialist construction in reunified Vietnam.

We firmly believe that on the basis of our contacts and talks, the visit of the Romanian Grand National Assembly delegation will make an important contribution to strengthening friendship and developing cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples.

RETURNED HUNGARIAN DELEGATION ON CONDITIONS IN VIETNAM, LAOS

LD012239Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 1 Mar 78 LD

[Text] What is the situation like in Vietnam and Laos several years after the victory of the patriotic war and the revolution?

The delegation of the Patriotic People's Front recently became acquainted with this situation, and Secretary General Istvan Sarlos briefed journalists today about what they had seen. The reporter is Ivan Bedoe.

One of Vietnam's main problems is that after the destruction caused by war, it can still not produce sufficient food. The Americans burned out large areas where the soil is now almost like glass. Villagers are resettled in these areas and in the virgin lands. Several hundred thousand inhabitants of over-populated, unhealthy Saigon have been transferred there.

Agriculture takes priority in energy supply. Hanoi's electricity is usually cut off on Sundays so that machines can operate in agricultural areas. The shortage of specialists is a big problem, but support from the socialist countries alleviates the situation. Hungary and the GDR have built schools to train skilled workers. Help is necessary, but Istvan Sarlos emphasized that besides aid deliveries, the Vietnamese must be helped to produce what they need themselves. In line with this, a program for rapid investment has been approved in Vietnam. So far, the Vietnamese have been developing agriculture but they plan to build many schools and homes. This has been slowed down, however, by the shortage of construction materials.

Similar economic problems must be tackled in Laos. For example, domestic livestock was almost completely annihilated during the war. The assistance of socialist countries is also of importance to Laos' existence, and support is also given by Vietnam, which is in a relatively better position. It is one of the contradictory facts of Laos' political life that because the revolutionary changes took place gradually and peacefully, the People's Front plays a big role and even the majority of Buddhist priests agree with the new system and support it.

In conclusion, one other important experience learned from the travels of the Hungarian People's Front delegation: The educational standards of the populaces of Vietnam--above all in the south--and of Laos are rising rapidly. The proportion of literate people in Laos has been increased from 20 to 80 percent.

VPA DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOVIET ARMY DAY CELEBRATIONS

OW011533Y Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Mar (VNA)--The Vietnam People's Army delegation returned to Hanoi today after attending the 60th anniversary of Soviet Army and Navy Day in Moscow.

The delegation, led by Senior Lt Gen Tran Van Tra, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy chief of the General Staff, commander and political commissioner of the 7th Military Zone, was welcomed at the airport by Lt Gen Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence and deputy chief of the General Staff, and many other senior officers. Col N. Tsarkov, military attache of the Soviet Embassy here, was present.

HOANG QUOC VIET CHAIRS FATHERLAND FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

BK020630Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Last night, 1 March, in Hanoi, the VFF Central Committee Presidium held a conference under the chairmanship of Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, party Central Committee member and chairman of the VFF Central Committee Presidium, to discuss and approve the agenda of the second VFF Central Committee conference to review the front's activities in the past year and to discuss the guidelines for carrying out the tasks in 1978.

At the conference Comrade Nguyen Van Tien, member of the VFF Central Committee Presidium and concurrently general secretary of the VFF Central Committee Secretariat, reported on the process of preparing the agenda for the second VFF Central Committee conference. Members of the VFF Central Committee Presidium discussed and contributed views to insuring the success of the second VFF Central Committee conference in determining the front's guidelines and tasks for this year. They consist of promoting political and ideological training, accelerating the mass revolutionary movement, successfully fulfilling the 1978 state plan, actively participating in drafting the new constitution and strengthening the socialist legal system.

The VFF Central Committee Presidium has decided to open the second VFF Central Committee conference today, 2 March.

LE QUANG HOA ARTICLE ON COORDINATING ECONOMY, DEFENSE

OW260345Y [Editorial Report OW] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 18, 19 and 21 February carries lengthy installments of article by 4th Military Region Commander Lt Gen Le Quang Hoa entitled: "Some Ideas About Coordinating the Economy With National Defense on the District Level in the New Stage in the 4th Military Region." The article was published in TAP CHI CONG SAN issue No 2 of 1978.

In the 18 February installment, Le Quang Hoa stresses: "To turn the district into an agro-industrial economic unit in order to coordinate the economy with national defense in the district is the most suitable and quickest way to advance our country's industry from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production."

Le Quang Hoa notes that "all provinces in the 4th Military Region have mobilized the national defense forces to step up economic and agricultural development, and particularly to carry out the urgent tasks in agriculture: remove or detonate bombs and mines to free land for production, participate in irrigation work and land reclamation, build new economic zones and prepare areas in the mountain regions to receive people from the plains."

After citing some successes achieved in 1977 by the Quynh Luu and Nong Cong districts and Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien provinces in increasing labor productivity and economic efficiency and in building irrigation projects by organizing the militia and self-defense forces into labor divisions or regiments, Le Quang Hoa adds that in these localities, "the quantity and quality of work have increased, order and security have been insured in areas where troops are stationed" and "everyone has overcome their fear of difficulties and hardships, partiality, selfishness and localism and developed enthusiasm for work, a spirit of socialist cooperation and the determination to satisfactorily implement all tasks entrusted to them by the party and state."

In the 19 February installment, Le Quang Hoa points out that "only through reorganizing production along the lines of advancing toward large-scale socialist production can we create favorable conditions for coordinating the economy with national defense in the district." To create such conditions, the author stresses the necessity of the district meeting the following requirements: "build strong political and moral bases" whose strength is manifested in the laboring people's sense of collective socialist mastery in all aspects of social life, economic construction and the consolidation of national defense; "build reliable economic forces" and strengthen them by stepping up the building of the agro-industrial structure and by constantly increasing labor productivity and goods production; and "build powerful military forces," which must be gradually modernized to be able "to protect the socialist homeland in peacetime and to triumph in any modern war started by the aggressors."

In the 21 February concluding installment, Le Quang Hoa mentions the various forces that constitute the district's armed forces. They include regional troops, the people's armed security force, main force units stationed in the locality, militia and self-defense forces and the reserve force.

He says: "The criteria for assessing the capabilities and strength of the militia and self-defense forces in the district area can be summed up as follows: Fulfilling the function and task of the proletarian dictatorship at the grassroots level; fulfilling the task of insuring political security and social order in their locality; closely coordinating with the security force and regular troops stationed in their area in maintaining order and stability throughout the district; discovering and arresting those who attempt to flee by the sea or across the border or who infringe upon our territorial waters or land; smashing the sinister plots and acts of the reactionaries and troublemakers who sabotage our people's socialist construction and the fruits of socialism; participating in the eradication of social evils; insuring that socialist law is respected and strictly complied with; having basic and long-term combat-ready plans in accordance with their area's requirements for combat and defense; and being always prepared in ideology, organization, techniques, tactics, equipment and planning so as to be constantly ready for combat."

The author calls for coordinating economic requirements with national defense requirements. He says that the people living in densely populated delta areas should be sent to mountainous areas to build new economic zones. People should also be sent to coastal areas to develop fishing.

He continues: "We have rather formidable military areas for attack and defense. However, there are very few people in those places and economic and national defense installations are lacking or nonexistent. This affects the conduct of the people's war and building of an all people's national defense. On the other hand, there are many small overpopulated areas which pose great difficulties to insuring the people's livelihood and developing production. It is this shortcoming which has greatly hampered our combat plan for defending the country and our readiness to quickly annihilate the enemy.

"Thus, transforming the restrictions of terrain and overcoming the aforementioned shortcomings are for the purpose of exploiting and reorganizing the natural strong points of the economy and military forces in the district area, thereby creating an abundant source of grain and foodstuffs, accelerating the rate of industrial development and developing the water and land communication systems, especially important roads."

The author stresses the importance of coordinating the economy with national defense and concludes by saying: "All of the aforementioned problems can be satisfactorily solved only on the basis of highly developing the combined strength of all the people and of all sectors and echelons under the tight leadership of various party and administration echelons and with effective advice by military agencies."

GEN CAO VAN KHANH ON RESULTS, GOALS OF MILITARY TRAINING

OW260221Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 20 Feb 78 OW

[Summary] Recently, a correspondent of the "People's Army Program" interviewed Maj Gen Cao Van Khanh, deputy chief of the VPA General Staff, on the results of military training over the past 2 years and the guidelines and requirements of this year's training.

[Question] Please let us know what difficulties or advantages we have encountered over the past 2 years in military training, and what the results have been.

[Answer] As we know, after the victory of the anti-U.S. resistance war and after our country's reunification, our entire party, people and armed forces have exerted efforts to build socialism and stabilize and gradually raise the people's living conditions. While joining the rest of the people in economic construction, our armed forces have held fast to their guns to fulfill their main task, namely, defending the country and maintaining social order and security.

"Particularly of late, when the Cambodian authorities have repeatedly sent their armed forces to encroach on our land and massacre our people in the border areas, our armed forces have dealt appropriate punitive blows to the intruders. This is the fine result of the building of our armed forces, in which training has contributed to raising the level our cadres' organization, command and management and the fighting capability of combatants in various units.

"Thus we can say that over the past 2 years all our armed forces' activities have developed in accordance with the requirements of the new tasks. While working, we have gained experience to cope with the developing situation."

In performing our task of training and standing combat ready, we have a number of advantages. First, we have the resolutions of the fourth party congress which show the way for building the country and consolidating national defense. Second, all our armed forces have gained experience in building and training during peacetime and have more profoundly realized their two political tasks.

However, we also have many difficulties in performing our training task. First, our armed forces must carry out many activities at one time and each of them is important and urgent. The task of building the country is tremendous and requires a great deal of time and effort on the part of the armed forces. In this task, production is an urgent problem. Second, there are difficulties in insuring material conditions for training. We lack camps, training ground and military materials and tools. Our armed forces must be everywhere and must always be organized and trained in a more urgent manner with higher quality tactical and technical levels and in construction, as well as in the application of discipline in order to meet the requirements of the new stage."

[Question] 1978 is the third year of the 5-year training plan. Please let us know what is different this year in terms of training guidelines and requirements and what is to be done to meet these requirements.

[Answer] 1978 is the key year of the 5-year plan. "This year in particular, although peace prevails throughout the country, there is fighting at a number of border areas. The task of defending the border and offshore islands is very pressing. It requires that we have sufficient arms and satisfactorily carry out building, training, organizing, preparing and standing ready for combat."

This year we must raise the quality of the troops to insure their combat readiness and we must insure that the armed forces have sufficient weapons and equipment. We must make each and every combatant skilled in tactical operations and each cadre proficient enough to carry out his missions. On this basis, we must train our forces to maintain strong discipline and a readiness to satisfactorily fulfill all assigned tasks.

Thirdly, we must also study so as to improve organization and training. At the same time, we must study to make training compatible with the specific requirements and tasks of each unit. In order to do so, we must raise the quality of cadres, especially grassroots cadres.

"In our country in 1978 we have many advantageous conditions for successfully fulfilling the training plan set forth for us. We have the resolution of the conference of the Central Military Party Committee which determines the main guidelines. We also have practical experience to complement our training. I am confident that, despite a number of difficulties, with the leaders' efforts and the entire army's determination, our training in 1978 will certainly register good results."

ARMY PAPER CALLS FOR STRONGER IDOLOGY, COMBAT READINESS

BK281537Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24, 25 Jan 78 p 3 BK

[Unattributed article: "Strengthen the Ideological Task and Increase Combat Strength"]

[Summary] Since the revolution in our country shifted to the new stage, our army has been assigned two major political tasks by the party: to be ready to defend the fatherland and to work to build the country. In the past 2 years, all units have satisfactorily fulfilled these two tasks. All cadres and combatants have firmly taken up arms to defend the country's land, air and sea spaces; border areas; islands; and continental shelf, while striving to accelerate the standardization and modernization of the army.

"Large numbers of our cadres and combatants have enthusiastically departed for new economic zones in outlying areas fraught with dangers and hardships to play the role of assault troops against nature in the conquest of mountains and seas and to build many large-scale socialist production projects." They have initially scored important achievements in opening virgin land, improving water conservancy, building roads, building houses, afforesting new land and exploiting forests.

In the new situation of leading a peaceful life, most of our cadres and combatants have constantly preserved their revolutionary ethics and continued to make sacrifices to attain the revolutionary ideal. "Vigilant and resolute in their struggle against the influences of bourgeois thinking and neocolonialist poison, large numbers of our cadres and combatants have always maintained their simplicity, modesty, thrift, diligence and honesty, and have strictly observed discipline, thus deserving the people's confidence and love."

"In both favorable and difficult circumstances, cadres and party members in the army, upholding the spirit of comradeship, have always stayed close to their subordinates and combatants to wholeheartedly care for them and to share their weal and woe. They have respected and developed the masses' right to collective ownership, enabling their units to overcome all difficulties and to successfully accomplish all assigned tasks."

The above-mentioned achievements indicate that our armed forces are continuing to develop their political and ideological strength. Their contributions to national defense and economic construction were highly appraised at the fourth party congress and the sixth National Assembly's third session. "This has been a source of encouragement for our armed forces to constantly maintain their revolutionary ethics, patriotism, love of socialism, sense of socialist collective ownership, combat spirit and political dues, and to accelerate the determined-to-win emulation movement to score even greater achievements."

"However, these fine ideological manifestations still have not met the requirements of the revolutionary tasks, because there still are some manifestations of negative thinking and some irrelevant acts within the army. Therefore, one of the important points in the present ideological leadership task implies that these negative aspects must be fully exposed with a view to giving cadres and combatants a correct ideological viewpoint to keep abreast of the objective development of the revolution, thus contributing to increasing our army's combat strength."

The new revolutionary stage has raised many new requirements, compelling our cadres and combatants to exert even greater efforts and to make even more contributions. "However, some of them lack the will to vigorously surge forward and have a weak revolutionary offensive spirit. Since the revolution to liberate the nation has been achieved and the country has become independent and unified, some comrades think that they have achieved part of the revolution and that now is the time for them to relax and tend to their own affairs."

When the revolution requires all of our cadres and combatants to painstakingly study and undergo training to increase their combat abilities and the level of their scientific and technical knowledge, some are reluctant to study and undergo training.

"We should mention that a small number of degenerate cadres and combatants think only of enjoying their own interests and of grasping more material benefits. They are usually discontent with the normal life of simple workers and are dissatisfied with what they receive from the state and people. They try to seek positions and favors and indulge in graft and corruption, thus spoiling their reputation with the people. They have failed to develop the role of leader and servant of the masses."

The new situation and tasks require all cadres and combatants to uphold their sense of responsibility and to develop their positive, active and creative abilities in order to satisfactorily fulfill their functions. "However, some comrades, as a result of lacking a revolutionary offensive spirit and a sense of responsibility, have not satisfactorily fulfilled their assigned functions. With respect to the duty of maintaining combat readiness, they have failed to strictly observe all of the prescribed regulations designed to insure that their units have the ideology, organization and discipline to fight to victory."

In the field of economic construction, they lack diligence and initiative and rely on higher-level assistance. They often complain about difficulties and do not initiate any practical action to increase productivity while they cause waste of materials and manpower.

In troop management, some cadres appear to lack a mass viewpoint and responsibility toward the masses. They are not aware of the requirements and aspirations of their subordinates and combatants. "A small number of cadres, further acting in a militaristic manner, have abused their functions and authority to inflict punishment, thus jeopardizing solidarity and unity between cadres and combatants."

Lack of a sense of responsibility is further reflected by the fact that some cadres have boasted about their small achievements or have even tried to conceal their shortcomings. "When failing to fulfill their assigned tasks, they have usually held either higher or lower echelons or objective circumstances responsible for it, and have not sternly conducted self-criticism."

The army, as a sharp tool of our party and state and an armed combat organization of the working class and nation, must be tightly organized and disciplined. "However, cases of unrestrained indiscipline are still being noted within the army."

"Some cadres and combatants have not observed the local administration's regulations on public security and order, and have caused disturbances in public. Some other comrades have carried out higher-level directives and orders only to their liking or to suit their own convenience. Lacking a self-imposed sense of discipline, they have implemented these directives in a perfunctory manner when they are not supervised by their superiors or when they have not been kept under close control." Some comrades have lingered in coffee shops in their off-duty hours and talked improperly. "In public relations, there have been some cases of conflict with the army codes such as causing damage to the people's property, illicit relations with women and illegal trading activities which impair the army-people solidarity."

Despite some deficiencies, the ideological condition of our army is generally good. "Erroneous ideological manifestations vary in extent and content from one case to another, but they all mingle together to form a bad tendency toward complacency, indolence and lack of vigilance. Complacency over the great revolutionary victory and one's own achievements will decrease the willingness to struggle to advance the revolution in the new stage and to accelerate the standardization and modernization of the army."

The ideological knowledge of our cadres and combatants has not kept abreast of the great and profound changes in the revolution and society, specifically at a time when our entire country has embarked on socialist construction. "To advance the revolutionary undertaking to total victory, ideologically we must uphold communist ideas and promote the enthusiasm, creativity and willingness of each individual and each collective."

"However, our cadres and combatants have slowly progressed ideologically and cannot cope with the objective development of the revolution. We have not thoroughly understood the new situation and tasks and the characteristics of the new revolutionary stage, and have not fully realized the ideological requirements of each individual."

Another important cause of erroneous thinking is that our cadres and combatants have not received adequate ideological training. "To transform the objective world, we must first of all reform our subjective world. President Ho said: 'To build socialism, it is first necessary to build socialist men.' The tasks of the revolution require us to urgently increase our ideological knowledge, to thoroughly understand the party line and policies, to comprehensively improve our knowledge and to constantly forge our revolutionary ethics." We all know that man's thought is constantly developing, depending on the environmental situation. Therefore, the ideological struggle can never be neglected.

The problem now being posed for us is to create a vigorous ideological development so as to eliminate all negative manifestations and to contribute to increasing the combat strength of our army.

The socialist revolution now being carried out throughout our country is creating comprehensive, profound and thorough changes in the political, economic, cultural and social fields. The situation and revolutionary tasks are placing new, heavy demands on our entire army. "In order to keep combatants' ideological awareness abreast of the objective changes wrought by the revolution, an urgent task related to current ideological work is to actively create a vigorous ideological change in the entire army and to motivate cadres and combatants to uphold the spirit of revolutionary offensive, develop the sense of collective mastery and devote all their energy and creativity to making worthy contributions to the great cause of defending and building the fatherland."

"The lofty mission of our army is to join the people in transforming and building the country in accordance with the principles of socialism.

"Nevertheless, to 'transform the objective world' we must first of all 'transform the subjective world' of our cadres and combatants to insure that they possess a correct ideological awareness consistent with the objective development of the revolution."

In order to achieve this, a task of primary importance is to educate cadres and combatants so that they can thoroughly understand the party's revolutionary line as laid out in the fourth party congress. By thoroughly understanding the party's line, they will correctly grasp the laws governing the objective development of our society and have the conditions to overcome subjective thoughts inconsistent with objective realities.

To proceed from a change in awareness to a change in ideology, attention must be given to criticism and self-criticism in the uncompromising struggle against errors and shortcomings. In ideological leadership, it is necessary to motivate cadres and combatants from top to bottom to regularly make bold and straightforward criticisms and self-criticisms and to fully develop the effect of this weapon in the ideological struggle with the aim of helping one another develop what is right and eliminate what is wrong.

Vigorous changes in combatants' awareness and ideology must finally be materialized in concrete actions. We must firmly grasp the principle of combining theory with practice and must not stop with changes in awareness and ideology; for awareness and ideology must be translated into material strength to push the revolution forward.

In our army, combat spirit, sense of responsibility, sense of organization and discipline are not merely abstract concepts; they are always reflected in actions involving combat readiness and combat, in labor for economic construction, in the implementation of orders, ordinances, regulations and laws, and so forth.

"Concrete revolutionary actions are always born of correct awareness and ideology. Therefore, vigorous changes in our combatants' awareness and ideology in the present revolutionary stage must culminate in a rising army-wide 'determined to win' emulation movement to satisfactorily fulfill the two great political tasks entrusted by the party. Naturally, to launch a 'determined to win' emulation movement we must rely not only on the results of ideological leadership but also on organizational work; but what is needed first of all are good ideology and a strong will. In this way, the cadres and combatants will not sit still in the face of difficulties and privations; they will bring into full play their combat spirit and the spirit of the revolutionary offensive in order to overcome all difficulties and privations and create new changes in the objective situation and in material circumstances."

Vigorous changes in awareness, ideology and action must be reflected first of all by cadres and party members, especially the former. Everywhere and at all times, cadres must serve as the backbone of the revolutionary movement.

"The more difficulties there are, the more exemplary and active cadres must be in their leading role to resolutely struggle against all negative phenomena and vigorously develop positive factors with a view to constantly promoting the mass movement."

In ideological leadership, we must fully grasp the objective laws of society and foresee all possible developments of the situation so that correct educational measures can be promptly taken to meet the real conditions. It is necessary to be active and take the initiative under favorable conditions as well as in times of difficulties.

Developing enthusiasm and taking the initiative in ideological leadership means making everyone thoroughly understand the situation and revolutionary tasks, fully recognize difficulties and advantages, actively and promptly develop new factors, promptly foresee and prevent the emergence of negative phenomena, and struggle in a resolute and uncompromising manner against erroneous actions and thoughts. In view of this, we must guard against the tendency 'to stop short of progress' in ideological leadership. This tendency often gives rise to such negative phenomena as oversimplification, vagueness, failure to recognize the requirements of the new situation and tasks, the 'nine is as good as ten' attitude, failure to take a leading position in the struggle to prevent and eradicate all erroneous thoughts, lack of enthusiasm and responsibility, bureaucratism, estrangement from the masses...."

In developing enthusiasm and initiative in ideological leadership, we must correctly grasp the relationship between the objective and subjective factors, which are interrelated. Objective advantages and difficulties have a certain impact on the subjective factor; but objective effort is a factor of dynamic force which is fully capable of overcoming the limitations imposed by objective circumstances.

"Ideological leadership is actually aimed at developing subjective dynamic force to overcome all objective obstacles. If we cite objective circumstances as an excuse for negative tendencies, for the lack of effort and offensive spirit and for hesitation and indecisiveness in differentiating right from wrong, this means we have failed to grasp the initiative of ideological leadership. We must clearly and fully recognize all the difficulties so that we can develop our subjective effort to overcome them and achieve success. The more difficulties there are, the more subjective efforts we must make to bring about a change in combatants' ideology in accordance with the requirements of the new situation and tasks. The current objective situation presents not only difficulties but also basic advantages. In ideological leadership, we must develop advantages to instill confidence and enthusiasm in combatants so that they will strive to overcome difficulties and score more and more achievements in all spheres of activities.

"To develop enthusiasm and initiative in ideological leadership we must closely combine ideological work with organizational work. It should not be construed that organizational work consists only of policies set by higher echelons or that material benefits are granted only by those higher echelons; this would simply cause us to look forward to material benefits and rely on higher echelons."

As our army is an army "of the people and for the people" which is organized and led by the party, our cadres and combatants have a very high revolutionary spirit and, when necessary, they are ready to sacrifice their own lives for the success of the revolution. Obviously, this fine quality is derived from party leadership and education, and not from the promise of material benefits. Therefore, in ideological leadership, the utmost attention must always be paid to the material benefits of combatants, but we must be resolved to overcome all the limitations of material benefits and hold high the banner of the revolutionary offensive to transform society and nature.

Developing enthusiasm and initiative in ideological leadership is also meant to enhance the sense of responsibility and the spirit of collective mastery of leading cadres in the various echelons and units. Leading cadres must act in accordance with their functions and use the results of their work to review their thoughts and actions. Only in this way will they be able to clearly differentiate right from wrong and correctly assess themselves in order to fulfill the missions entrusted to them by the party and the masses.

"Ideological leadership must be aimed at instilling in our cadres and combatants a noble revolutionary idea, a steadfast class stand, profound revolutionary feelings and a correct orientation for thought and action, so as to make them worthy of being the elite children of the party and people--thus contributing to increasing the combat strength of our army so that it can outstandingly fulfill the two great political tasks entrusted by the party in the new stage."

HOANG VAN THAI ADDRESSES MILITARY TECHNOLOGY ACADEMY CONFERENCE

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[Text] The Military Technology Academy of the Ministry of National Defense recently held a conference to review the "determined to win" emulation movement over the past 2 years--1976-1977--and to discuss measures to push the emulation movement forward to score new achievements to meet the requirements for building the armed forces in the new stage, thus making the most positive contributions to the victory of the entire country's common revolutionary cause.

Over the past 2 years, since entering the new revolutionary stage, the Military Technology Academy has quickly shifted its ideological and organizational activities as a combat support research organ during wartime to a unit capable of satisfactorily carrying out all tasks entrusted by the Central Military Party Committee and Ministry of National Defense.

Cadres, combatants and workers of the Military Technology Academy have striven to overcome numerous difficulties and have initially obtained some good results in scientific and technological research work to support the armed forces' two strategic missions. Some 49 out of 113 research projects have been completed, with 20 of them designed to serve economic construction. Many long-range research projects dealing with combat readiness and production are in various stages of development.

Addressing the conference, Col Gen Hoang Van Thai, member of the party Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense, highly commended the good, creative achievements recorded by the Military Technology Academy. He also praised the "determined to win" combatants and outstanding emulators and cadres and the personnel and workers of the academy for having closely adhered to the armed forces' two political tasks, thus contributing to the scoring of very encouraging achievements.

Commenting on the guidelines for scientific and technological research work in the days ahead, Col Gen Hoang Van Thai said: It is necessary to fully understand the revolutionary situation and tasks in the entire country and the armed forces' missions in the new stage as outlined in the fourth party congress resolution, the resolution of the third party Central Committee plenum and the Central Military Party Committee's resolution on guidelines for the military task in 1978.

On this basis, we must uphold the sense of political responsibility, revolutionary offensive thinking and the spirit of self-reliance so as to outstandingly fulfill scientific and technological work in order to more satisfactorily and more quickly meet the requirements for combat and economic construction while further stepping up the all-round development of the academy.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ARTICLE ON PROBLEMS OF TRANSFORMATION, CONSTRUCTION

BK010500Y Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 1 in Vietnamese Jan 78 pp 15-32 BK

[Article by Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs: "Firmly Grasp the Relationship Between Transformation and Construction in the Socialist Revolution in our Country" (footnote: The term 'transformation' can be understood in a general sense such as in President Ho's call for the 'transformation of the old society into a new one' FOR THE SAKE OF INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM AND SOCIALISM, PAGE 178; in this case, 'transformation' involves both transformation and construction. Usually, 'transformation' is used in its narrow sense, hence covering only one of its two aspects--transformation and construction)]

[Text] The resolution of the fourth party congress pointed out: "The socialist revolution in our country is a process of overall, continuous, deep and thorough-going revolutionary change. This is a process of combining transformation with construction, in which construction is the main aspect." (footnote: "Resolution of the Fourth VCP National Congress of Delegates," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 18) Like any developmental process of nature or of any society, the process of socialist revolution in our country is "a difficult, fierce and protracted struggle between the bad and the good, between the old and the new, between retrogression and progress and between decline and development, the result of which is a definite victory for the new development." (footnote: Ho Chi Minh, "The Socialist Man," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1961, page 98)

There is an organic and principled relationship between transformation and construction. Here, transformation means the transformation of the old society in all respects, mainly production relations; and construction means the complete construction of a new society, mainly new production forces. Nevertheless, transformation must be closely linked with construction and vice versa.

The goal which we are striving to attain is to successfully build a new society. From this point of view, construction is the main aspect. Nevertheless, we can only achieve success in construction on the basis of good results in transformation; and conversely, we can only carry out thorough transformation on the basis of success in construction.

The old and the backward often prolong their stubborn existence and refuse to disappear from social life; they seek by all means to maintain their position and oppose the new. In the initial stage, the old is sometimes stronger than the new. Without eliminating the old, the new cannot emerge, mature and develop. However, only after having built the new and established its superior position can we have the strength to triumph over the old and eliminate it.

Therefore, transformation and construction must be combined into an integrated whole with the aim of simultaneously eliminating the old and backward and creating the new and progressive.

The aforementioned assessment of the fourth national party congress of delegates stems from A REVIEW OF THE RICH EXPERIENCE of 2 decades and more of the socialist revolution in the north (from 1954 to 1975) and of the past 2 years and more when our entire country shifted to a new stage and undertook the strategic task of building socialism.

This assessment reflects THE CREATIVE APPLICATION OF THE MARXIST-LENINIST DOCTRINE ON THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM and the experience gained by fraternal socialist countries to the specific conditions of our country.

Therefore, this assessment becomes A GENERAL GUIDING THOUGHT governing all spheres of activities of all sectors and echelons in the process of implementing the resolution of the fourth national party congress of delegates.

The socialist revolution in the northern part of our country has gone through a lively process of transformation and construction, in which both the universality of general laws and the particulars of specific political, economic and social conditions are reflected.

The resolution of the third national party congress of delegates (1960) pointed out: "Socialist transformation and socialist construction are two closely related aspects of the socialist revolution in the northern part of our country."

After achieving success in land reform and economic rehabilitation, the north urgently embarked on the stage of carrying out large-scale SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION campaigns while taking a step forward in building the material and technical bases of socialism.

A success of historic significance is that we have eradicated the exploiting classes and the system of exploitation of man by man, achieved cooperativization in agriculture, reorganized handicraftsmen and small merchants, and carried out various aspects of transformation in a standardized and harmonious manner, with positive interreactions between rural transformation and urban transformation and between transformation in production and transformation in circulation, and with transformation being ever more closely combined with construction.

This historic success testifies to the correctness of a very important standpoint concerning the path of advancement to socialism taken by a country whose economy is generally characterized by small-scale production: After completing the national, democratic and popular revolution, we can rely on the dictatorship of the proletariat to accelerate socialist transformation without waiting for mechanization of the economy, in order to advance in establishing the system of socialist collective mastery, determine the new production relations, create new production forces and open the way for national socialist industrialization.

Along with socialist transformation, THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ECONOMY in the framework of state plans has markedly increased the material-technical bases of the national economy and provided us with ample practical experience to systematically realize and develop the party's economic line.

A particular success of the north is that within a period of 8 years we promptly and satisfactorily shifted the economy four times from peacetime to wartime and back to peacetime, firmly maintaining and developing economic potentials in some respects, fulfilling our obligation to assist and support the south and our international obligation during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and, at the same time, making preparations for the advancement of the country after the day of total victory.

The party's line, which increasingly reflects in an all-round and profound manner the organic relationship between transformation and construction, has been gradually strengthened and developed with the fundamental aim of firmly grasping proletarian dictatorship, developing the laboring people's right to collective mastery and simultaneously conducting the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific-technical revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific-technical revolution is the keystone.

We have learned many exacting lessons over the past years in various fields--agriculture and forestry, industry, small industry and handicrafts, and circulation and distribution--which clearly show that numerous failures and losses have occurred because we either do not closely combine transformation with construction or pay too much attention to the point of being partial to one aspect, concentrating solely on either aspect or dealing with them separately.

We are not going to deal here with either the experience of each sector and each field or experience in transformation or construction exclusively, but with GENERAL EXPERIENCE IN THE COMBINATION OF TRANSFORMATION WITH CONSTRUCTION.

In this context, we can cite the following experiences:

1. For a fairly long period of time, we understood socialist transformation in an all too simple sense and at times we almost took for granted that transformation only meant converting individual ownership into collective ownership.

In 1960 the north quickly and satisfactorily established the system of public ownership of the main production assets. (footnote: By the end of 1960 the transformation of agriculture in the countryside through the establishment of low-level cooperatives was basically completed. Incorporated into cooperatives were more than 85 percent of peasant families with 68.06 percent of the cultivated land, including 11.81 percent of peasant families who joined high-level cooperatives. In the urban areas, 100 percent of the industrial bourgeois families, 98 percent of the commercial bourgeois families and 99 percent of mechanized transport means were transformed along socialist lines. A total of 200,000 handicraftsmen--87.9 percent of the total joined various forms of cooperatives. A total of 105,000 small merchants--45 percent of the total number--participated in various forms of cooperativization and nearly 50,000 people switched to production, mainly agricultural and handicraft production) At that time some comrades hastily concluded that we had basically completed socialist transformation in an all-round manner; and, as a result, for a number of years they neglected to continue improving the new production relations, consequently slowing down the development of production forces.

The aims of the transformation of production relationships, which we have been able to comprehensively define with the help of our practical experiences, include the establishment and constant enhancement of the system of public ownership of the means of production, the building and unceasing improvement of socialist relationships in product distribution, and the achievement and incessant improvement of the socialist relationships among the various classes and collectives of laborers in the process of producing and reproducing [tais sanh xuats].

The resolution of the second plenum of the party Central Committee, in reviewing the shortcomings of leadership in agriculture, clearly pointed out: "For a fairly long period of time, we failed to understand that agricultural cooperativization is designed to achieve socialist industrialization and that industrialization is aimed, first of all, at consolidating and developing the cooperativization movement and accelerating agricultural production. We did not, right at the beginning, combine industry with agriculture into a single economic structure and, to a certain degree, SEPARATED INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT FROM AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT. We failed to perceive the close relationship between the transformation of production relationships and the development of production forces and between the change in the system of ownership and the building of a new management system and a new system of distribution...."

2. For a fairly long period of time, we failed to closely combine the consolidation of the new production relationships with the building of new material and technical bases and to take advantage of the cause and effect relationship between transformation and construction.

Logically, each step taken to develop production forces should have been accompanied by a corresponding step to improve the socialist production relationships, and each step to improve production relationships should have led to a corresponding step to develop production forces. However, for a number of years we had somewhat separated these two tasks from each other.

When we wanted to bring into full play the superiority of the new production relationships, we limited ourselves to simply relying on the application of policies and measures solely concerning production relationships. And when we wished to vigorously promote the development of production forces, we limited ourselves to implementing policies and measures bearing only on material and technical bases. This practice has affected the unity between production forces and production relationships, disrupted the economy, and hindered the development of the production forces' combined strength and of production relationships.

These experiences have enabled us to see ever more clearly and to make better use of the dialectical relationship between transformation and construction. Right from the beginning, each achievement in transformation is inevitably influenced by construction, and each achievement in construction is inevitably influenced by transformation.

It is rather mechanical and simplistic to perceive transformation as limited only to production relationships and construction as limited only to production forces. Transformation and construction are always bound up with each other in all areas of our revolution--in production relationships as well as production forces, and in economy and politics as well as in ideology and culture.

3. Realities of the revolution have attested to the importance of the task of reorganizing social production in the entire national economy and in each sector, each area and each grassroots economic unit.

The building of the material and technical bases and the establishment and perfection of new production relationships must result in the reorganization of production. To reorganize production is to bring into full play all production forces and production relationships, to build a new economic structure, to achieve a balance among the various production factors--manpower, land, forests, seas, equipment, machinery, work tools and materials--and to closely combine the building of production forces with the building of production relationships in order to make the best use of all the existing production capacities and to achieve high labor productivity, good product quality and premium economic efficiency.

Reorganization of production will help create new production forces. But reorganization alone is not sufficient. Along with reorganizing production, we must build new material and technical bases.

There is a close relationship between the reorganization of production and the building of new material and technical bases. To reorganize production is to bring into full play all existing and potential production forces; to create conditions for taking over and satisfactorily using new material and technical bases; to define the tasks, guidelines and goals of the building of new material and technical bases and to specify areas where they should be built. Coupled with the reorganization of production, the building of new material and technical bases will help create new forces necessary for rationally organizing the economy and for establishing a large-scale socialist production structure.

4. Our efforts in combining transformation and construction have enabled us to see ever more clearly the need and capabilities for placing the entire national economy under unified management and for considering the national economy as a single entity. We have also gained an increasingly better understanding of the basic character of the grassroots economic units, the importance of the various specialized economic-technical sectors throughout the country, and the strategic role of the local economic structure.

Over the recent past, owing to our ever better understanding of the concept of combining transformation with construction and to our efforts in seeking effective methods and suitable areas in which to achieve this combination, we have come to realize the important role of the district economy in our advance to large-scale socialist production. The province, with its average population of 2 million and its agro-industrial structure, is a strategic area. For its part, the district is a suitable area for combining industry with agriculture, for uniting all-people ownership with collective ownership, for linking the cities with the countryside, and for the working class and the peasantry to exercise their right to collective ownership in transformation and construction. The district is equally suitable for organizing the production, circulation, distribution and consumption of goods, for satisfying the material and cultural needs of the people and, at the same time, for fulfilling the obligations of each locality toward the entire country. The district is also suitable for developing the economy and culture, for maintaining public order and security, and for consolidating national defense. In essence, it is suitable for building a socialist society, a new regime, a new economy, a new culture and a new type of man.

To bring into full play the important role of the district, the district must be built in accordance with the general plan for the entire country and with the specific plan for each province. It must be coordinated with building the higher and lower levels in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism and must correctly reflect the lateral and hierarchical economic relationships between the district economic structure and the various economic-technical sectors, with the provincial economic structure and with various enterprises and cooperatives within the district.

As the fourth national party congress of delegates pointed out, the experiences of the socialist revolution in the north--including its brilliant successes as well as its weaknesses and shortcomings--constitute a highly valuable asset allowing our entire country to define the socialist revolutionary line and to skillfully combine transformation with construction in the new stage.

In the light of the general line and the economic line decided by the fourth national party congress of delegates and of the new characteristics of our country, the process of rapidly, vigorously and steadily advancing the entire country to socialism REQUIRES NOW MORE THAN EVER BEFORE that transformation be closely combined with construction. On the other hand, we now have many more favorable CONDITIONS, more material and spiritual CAPABILITIES, and more KNOWLEDGE and EXPERIENCE than before for satisfactorily combining transformation with construction in the northern provinces, in the southern provinces, and in the entire country.

The general line and the line of building the socialist economy laid down by the fourth national party congress of delegates fully reflect the concept that transformation must be closely combined with construction, that transformation must be aimed at promoting construction and vice versa, that transformation implies construction and vice versa, and that construction is the keystone. The whole process of combining transformation with construction is designed to create both new production forces and new production relationships, to establish both new economic bases and a new economic superstructure, and to build both the socialist material life and the socialist cultural life.

By saying that "transformation implies construction and construction implies transformation" WE DO NOT MEAN TO COMPLETELY IDENTIFY TRANSFORMATION WITH CONSTRUCTION. This is because if we do, this will lead to the conclusion that all we have to do is to carry out transformation or construction alone, which is not the case. To a certain extent, transformation conveys the same significance and achieves the same effect as construction, but not all transformation work is synonymous with construction work. By the same token, construction, to a certain extent, does convey the same significance and achieve the same effect as transformation, but not all construction work is equivalent to transformation work.

Throughout the country, in the southern provinces (the current task of which is to establish socialist production relationships in conjunction with building socialism) as well as in the northern provinces (the present task of which is to consolidate and perfect the new production relationships in conjunction with promoting socialist industrialization), THE AIMS OF COMBINING ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION WITH ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION CAN BE GENERALLY DEFINED as follows:

Economic transformation means the transformation of capitalist and individualistic production relationships, of the existing material and technical bases and production forces, and of the old production organizations.

Economic construction means the building of new production relationships, new material and technical bases, new production forces and large-scale socialist production organization.

More specifically, these aims are:

1. To establish and perfect the public ownership (including all-people ownership and collective ownership) of the principal means of production; to establish and perfect the socialist relationship in distribution; and to establish and perfect the socialist relationship among the various classes and collectives of laborers in production and reproduction.
2. To build and strengthen the socialist state economic element; to insure that the state-operated economy plays the leading role in the economy and achieves superior labor productivity, product quality and economic efficiency; and to build and strengthen the material and technical bases and other productive forces of socialism.
3. To build and perfect the new economic structure and, through the reorganization of production, to rationally use and organize productive forces and production relationships.
4. To develop and perfect the new economic managerial methods so as to make them consistent with state plans and with other economic management policies and systems; to build and correctly implement all economic-technical norms and all progressive technical procedures; to build and strengthen the economic managerial apparatus; and to train and foster a contingent of managerial and technical cadres and skilled workers capable of satisfactorily carrying out all transformation and construction work.

These aims show that, although transformation and construction are not completely synonymous, they partly overlap and that all transformation work must be closely combined with construction work.

Construction also calls for the building of a new system of economic management (including management procedures and the managerial apparatus). The economic management system is not the economy itself; but has a very close relationship with it. To make the building of the economic management system a part of efforts to combine transformation with construction is to stress the active role of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the cause of socialist revolution. This is a very important matter for our entire country and a particularly important matter for the southern provinces for the coming years.

To closely combine transformation with construction ON A NATIONAL SCALE, we must intensively carry out research and experimentation to realistically determine the objectives, procedures, measures and methods for conducting each of the three revolutions and at the same time, to insure the harmonious development of all the three revolutions so that they will support and stimulate one another.

The objectives of each and all of the three revolutions consist of two aspects --transformation and construction--which are closely interrelated and consistent with each other. On the basis of the common objectives of the three revolutions, we must definitely set forth the task of combining transformation with construction in every sector--industry, agriculture, communications and construction--as well as in distribution circulation.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum, after asserting that "on the economic front, we must, in the coming years, firmly grasp THE PRIMARY TASK of bringing about a great increase in agricultural, forestry and fishery production," outlined major policies and measure for reorganizing production, increasing the material-technical bases of agriculture and stepping up scientific and technical research and application in agriculture. At the same time, it also set forth major policies and measures for consolidating and improving socialist production relations in agriculture in the north and for carrying out socialist transformation in agriculture in the south. Thus, the resolution of the party Central Committee's second plenum clearly set the task of combining transformation with construction in order to advance our country's agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

This task must also be carried out in other sectors and other spheres of activities.

IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, on the basis of the experience already gained, we must combine transformation with construction in a broad and deep manner, avoiding uneven and incongruous practices; efforts must be made to gradually insure proficiency in formulating long term and yearly projects and plans as well as in carrying out daily work in every enterprise of the state economy and every cooperative of the collective economy, in every economic-technical sector, in every sphere of activities and in every type of locality.

A strategic task projected in the second (1976-1980) 5-year plan is to establish socialist production relations and step up socialist transformation in the ideological and cultural fields IN THE SOUTHERN PROVINCES. Apart from the inherent significance and impact of any undertaking of socialist transformation, transformation together with construction in the southern provinces at present has an especially important significance and impact--that of rapidly achieving national reunification in all respects and comprehensively developing the strength of the socialist fatherland. This is a national task that must be accomplished with the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship throughout the country and of all our party and people.

Under party leadership, the proletarian dictatorship administration in the southern provinces must directly develop the right to collective mastery of the laboring people to carry out transformation along with construction. For this reason, it has been stressed in various resolutions of the party central committee and the political bureau that THE PRIMARY REVOLUTIONARY TASK in the southern provinces is to rapidly STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP ADMINISTRATION and make it truly clean, firm and strong; or in a broader sense, to strengthen the very ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP and develop the right to collective mastery of the laboring people in Ho Chi Minh City and the various provinces, precincts, districts, villages and urban wards. This is a condition deciding the success of the revolution.

The requirements and our capabilities point to the need to step up socialist transformation in the southern provinces without hesitation or procrastination. The point is that we must RAPIDLY AND SATISFACTORILY CARRY OUT TRANSFORMATION so as to score firms results and achieve all the objectives of the establishment of the new production relations. Nevertheless, we should not carry out transformation in a hasty manner or without proper preparations, which may result in ineffectiveness of waste of time. To rapidly and satisfactorily carry out transformation we must really know how to closely combine transformation with construction.

At present, in the southern provinces, we are carrying out socialist transformation toward private capitalist industry and trade and at the same time, are beginning to reorganize small producers and small merchants and set peasants on the road of collective work. Here, transformation is meant to transform the production relations, the existing material-technical bases and production forces, and even people, including the bourgeoisie, management experts, technical cadres and those engaging in productive labor themselves.

Transformation of production relations is meant to completely abolish the old production relations and establish new ones. Transformation of the organization of production and people consists of getting rid of reactionary factors, converting backward and obsolete factors into progressive ones and maintaining and developing positive factors. Thus, transformation is closely linked with construction in an integrated whole.

It is necessary to achieve HARMONIOUS COORDINATION AMONG THE VARIOUS ASPECTS OF TRANSFORMATION. This does not mean to mechanically standardize procedures and timetables but mainly to insure the systematic character and coordination in the policy and measures for transformation, with due attention given to the principled relations concerning the reciprocal influence between production and circulation, between urban and rural areas, and between industry and agriculture.

With regard to PRIVATE CAPITALIST TRADE, we must urgently carry out transformation, resolutely struggling to do away with illegal business activities such as diverting goods, speculation, raising prices and pocketing exorbitant profits, which cause difficulties to the life of the laboring people and obstructs the state's economic management. All-out efforts must be taken to punish dishonest traders who resort to odious maneuvers to buy cadres, steal state property and disrupt the market. Economically, the decisive point is that we must rapidly strengthen forces on the socialist front, build strong state-run trade cooperatives and organize the trade network and apply trade measures in a flexible manner so as to firmly control the sources of goods, rapidly circulate them and distribute them directly to the consumers in a convenient manner, thus satisfactorily meeting the demands of the people's livelihood.

With regard to PRIVATE CAPITALIST INDUSTRY, we must carry out diverse forms of transformation and apply state capitalism in different degrees in accordance with each sector, branch or establishment so that in parallel with the changes in production relations, productivity and the quality and effectiveness of production. Business will increase and a way will be opened for the bourgeoisie to labor in the service of the fatherland and the people. In the joint public-private establishments, we must rely on the local working masses to carry out transformation in order to make the workers understand their new responsibility and successfully develop their role as collective masters in transforming capitalist enterprises and building joint public-private enterprises; and at the same time, to make the bourgeoisie realize the undesirability of exploitation and struggle to transform themselves into laboring people.

The transformation of private capitalist industry must go together with the reorganization of production, the strengthening of material-technical bases and the improvement of management in order to set up economic-technical branches on a national scale and form suitable economic structures in each city and province. Each enterprise is a component of an economic-technical branch and an economic structure in a locality. Therefore, transformation, coupled with construction, in each enterprise must be an integral part of the plan for transformation and construction of a whole branch or a whole economic structure in that locality.

With regard to SMALL INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFTS, the restoration and development of the rich production potentials and the variety of goods, along with the reorganization of the small industry and handicraft establishments in the southern provinces, must be closely linked with the development of industrial production and the transformation of industry. Each branch must formulate and carry out its PLAN FOR REORGANIZING PRODUCTION AND FOR TRANSFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT BRANCHWIDE, COVERING STATE ENTERPRISES, JOINT PUBLIC-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES AND SMALL INDUSTRY AND HANDICRAFT ESTABLISHMENTS. The forms of reorganizing small industry and handicrafts must be flexible, not too stiff; and generally they must be applied from a simple to complex level.

With regard to SMALL TRADERS, aside from those who are used in the socialist commercial system the rest must be organized and shifted to production work. This is a difficult, complex task which must be resolutely, actively and steadily carried out over the coming years. In cities and towns, PUBLIC SERVICES MUST BE SATISFACTORILY ORGANIZED and allocated an adequate work force. This is a rational division of social labor which will help increase the labor productivity of workers, enhance the efficiency of cadres and civil servants and improve the living conditions of laborers.

With regard to PEASANTS, their transformation will in the long run become the most decisive and significant factor of and exert a powerful and important effect on the entire socialist transformation task.

As the resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum clearly expounded, transformation is aimed at advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production, at abolishing exploitation and all its causes, at increasing labor productivity, at developing production and at building the new life in the countryside. This is both a common wish of the peasantry and an urgent task for agricultural reorganization and socialist industrialization in our country.

We must closely combine the transformation of agriculture with that of private industry and commerce. We must reorganize production in the district and build the district into an agroindustrial economic structure in order to carry out cooperativization at the grassroots level. We must coordinate cooperativization with irrigation work, with the biological revolution [cachs mangj sinh hocj], and with the gradual mechanization of agriculture. We must also vigorously launch mass movements to insure both satisfactory cooperativization and strong production development.

In the south, a movement is underway to promote various forms of collective production organizations such as the production solidarity team and production collective.... Experimental agricultural cooperatives are also being established in some districts.

With regard to the organization of production and the utilizations and cooperatives, including both a simple form of cooperation and a more developed one involving a division of work along the line of specialization in each task, each sector and each profession.

In brief, a simple form of cooperation is one in which elementary, undeveloped division of work is effected and in which all participants carry out the same kind of work.

In the south, in various production collectives--which constitute a preparation for the advance to establishing cooperatives--both simple cooperation and cooperation involving the division of work among specialized service teams [toor chuyeen nganhf] and specialized work teams [toor chuyeen khaau] have been effected. In cooperatives, both in the north and in the south, although the form of cooperation involving a division of work along the line of specialization has further developed, the form of simple cooperation is still practiced.

On the path of advance to large-scale socialist production, in the economy of our country, all sectors and localities and a very large number of grassroots units are simultaneously using, in a single economic structure, several different forms of organizations, division of work and cooperation in production ranging from simple cooperation to cooperation with developed division of work along the line of specialization and on the basis of the use of hand-operated, semimechanized or fully mechanized modern technical equipment. This is a correct policy and step for us to advance rapidly, vigorously and steadily.

The resolution of the second party Central Committee plenum entrusted each southern province with the task of building a pilot district and some experimental cooperatives in late 1977 and early in 1978. On the basis of satisfactorily carrying out these pilot projects, we must actively and steadily expand the socialist transformation of agriculture and reorganize production at the district level, and make efforts to basically complete the establishment of socialist production relationships in the southern countryside in the first few years of the 1980's.

All socialist transformation efforts in the southern provinces must be steadily AIMED AT DEVELOPING PRODUCTION. In preparing for and carrying out transformation, we must pay adequate attention to the factors affecting production and seek measures and forms suitable for each sector and each grassroots unit so as to best support production. To achieve this aim we must closely combine the efforts to abolish capitalist exploitation and to transform small producers with the efforts to build and to strengthen the socialist economic force and to rapidly develop the state-operated economy. It is extremely important to insure the superiority of the state economic element over the other economic elements. The state economic element must achieve higher labor productivity, produce more material wealth, turn out products of better quality, insure a more expeditious circulation and distribution of goods and support the people's lives more effectively than the other economic elements.

In order to develop production we must penetratingly study, accurately evaluate and boldly apply the good points in the methods of organizing production, managing technical equipment, supplying materials and marketing products used by the old enterprises and the old production, construction, transportation and trade corporations.

The principle that TRANSFORMATION MUST GO HAND IN HAND WITH CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT must be observed. Once the old system is abolished, it must be promptly replaced by a superior, new one. Along with carrying out the transformation of the old production relationships we must actively strive to develop the socialist economic force and position, reorganize production and build new material and technical bases.

The difficulty is that the building of new material and technical bases, the reorganization of production and the improvement of managerial work in each grassroots unit, each sector, each profession and each area in the southern provinces must be CARRIED OUT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, THE REORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION AND THE IMPROVEMENT OF MANAGERIAL WORK THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. However, in our nationwide efforts we have encountered difficulties because of our failure to skillfully apply the principle of combining sector management with local management and territorial management and to effect division of work and smooth cooperation among the various sectors and levels.

The situation and our tasks require that we rapidly achieve progress in carrying out the above-mentioned work. The southern provinces, which began the socialist revolution after the northern provinces, can and should learn from the latest experiences of the latter so as to avoid from the beginning the shortcomings of scattered production organizations and managerial methods based on subsidy and to promptly apply, both during and after transformation, the methods of organizing large-scale industrial production and the socialist economic managerial procedures. The southern provinces can take creative steps and apply creative measures to shift in the most advantageous possible manner from the pre-liberation, neocolonialist and war-supporting production organizations and a free-market economic system to socialist production organizations and economic system in order to promptly bring into full play the superiority of socialism. Achieving this target will be a common success, a common victory for our entire country.

Transformation and construction must be closely combined with each other. But THIS DOES NOT MEAN THAT THEY MUST ALWAYS BE MECHANICALLY SYMMETRICAL IN SPACE AND TIME.

From now until national reunification is achieved in all fields, the specific transformation and construction tasks for the northern provinces still differ from those for the southern provinces in some respects. At present, and possibly for some time in the future, the specific transformation and construction tasks for the plains, the midlands and the highlands and for the cities and the countryside are not completely similar. In accordance with the general line of the party, these specific tasks should be defined in such a way as to suit the specific situation in and conditions of each locality.

Because it takes more time to build new material and technical bases than to establish new production relationships, the fourth national party congress of delegates decided "to basically achieve socialist transformation in the south" within the 1976-1980 5-year plan (of which only 3 YEARS ARE LEFT) and "to struggle to basically achieve the process of advancing our country's economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production within 20 YEARS." Of course, we must constantly combine transformation with construction throughout this process.

In order to successfully implement the various decisions of the fourth party congress, for the next few years the southern provinces in particular must make very great efforts to increase their CAPABILITIES TO CONDUCT STUDY; to promptly promulgate concrete POLICIES regarding transformation and construction; to enhance their PLANNING ABILITY so as to formulate satisfactory plans for transformation work--combined with construction work--for each sector and locality; to improve their CAPACITY FOR ORGANIZING IMPLEMENTATION; to insure a harmonious and smooth coordination among all sectors and levels; to insure a high concentration of the force of cadres; to launch mass movements at all costs; and to definitively resolve key problems one by one and to quickly and efficiently fulfill major tasks one by one, paying attention to important fields and key areas.

In carrying out transformation and construction we must attach importance to TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION WORK IN THE IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL FIELD. In this task, construction and opposition must also be combined in a single process which is aimed at building a new culture--a socialist, national culture marked with the characters of the party and people--and at building a new type of man--a Vietnamese man characterized by the following outstanding features: collective ownership, labor, socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism. This new culture will both carry on and further enhance the fine traditions of the 4,000-year Vietnamese history, of the Vietnamese soul and the Vietnamese culture, while discriminately assimilating the achievements of mankind's civilization and of modern culture and science and technology. The new culture will inculcate in our people patriotism, the will to struggle undauntedly and perseveringly for independence and freedom, mutual affection among laborers, industriousness, optimism and love of life. To build such a culture is both to foster correct thoughts and lofty and wholesome sentiments and to uncompromisingly struggle against bourgeois ideology, to criticize petty bourgeois ideology and to completely eliminate the influence of the feudal colonialist culture.

Special emphasis must be put on the task of stamping out the vestiges of the ideologies and culture thriving under the previous regimes, particularly on the task of eradicating the venom of the neocolonialist ideology and culture fostered by U.S. imperialism in the southern provinces. This is a slavish, bastardized, decadent and reactionary culture which goes hand in hand with outmoded customs and superstition, along with this struggle, we must perseveringly educate the masses so as to overcome all manifestations of individualism and to transform the psychological traits and habits fostered by small-scale production among the laboring people, such as selfishness, pettiness, indiscipline, disunity, arbitrariness, conservatism, and so forth.

Our efforts to promote progressive thoughts and to stamp out backward ones in the ideological and cultural field can be successful only if THEY ARE COORDINATED WITH OUR EFFORTS IN ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION AND CONSTRUCTION, are supported by economic achievements and contribute to mobilizing the enormous strength of the masses in order to vigorously advance the cause of socialist revolution throughout the country.

The process of transformation and construction is precisely that of SIMULTANEOUSLY CARRYING OUT THE THREE REVOLUTIONS, of which the scientific and technical revolution is the keystone. All the three revolutions call for combining transformation with construction, for abolishing the backward, for developing the progressive, for transforming the old and for building the new. All three revolutions are aimed at building new production forces, new production relationships, a new superstructure and new material, spiritual and cultural lives. These are the basic aims of the hard, complex class struggle to settle the question: Which of the two paths--the socialist or the capitalist one--will prevail over the other? This struggle can be promoted by different measures: transformative and constructive, political and economic, persuasive and coercive, peaceful and violent.

To bring the three revolutions to victory and to successfully carry out the process of transformation and construction, the most important and most decisive condition is "TO ESTABLISH AND UNCEASINGLY STRENGTHEN THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, TO REALIZE AND CONSTANTLY PROMOTE THE LABORING PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP." (footnote: "Resolution of the Fourth VCP National Congress of Delegates," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 18)

Our party is the leader of the entire socialist revolutionary undertaking and is in charge of combining transformation with construction throughout the country. With regard to party building work, the political report of the party Central Committee at the fourth party congress clearly pointed out: "In lieu of the changes in the situation and tasks, some comrades have quickly risen to the occasion while others are still slow and fail to keep pace with the new situation and tasks. Besides, owing to the complexity of the situation, many party members are still influenced by non-proletarian ideologies. Therefore, the struggle between the new and the old, between the progressive and the backward, and between proletarian and nonproletarian ideologies necessarily and frequently takes place in the party."

In the part dealing with party building, the resolution of the fourth party congress stressed: "We must profoundly carry out the teaching of the socialist and communist ideologies and promote the thorough understanding of the revolutionary and scientific character, the spirit of independence and sovereignty and the creativity of the party. We must resolutely overcome petty bourgeois ideology and combat all influences of bourgeois ideology and vestiges of feudal ideology among party cadres and members.... When expanding the party ranks, we must attach importance to quality instead of going after numbers; development should always go alongside consolidation. On the one hand, the outstanding and qualified must be admitted. On the other hand, degenerate and corrupt elements must be promptly expelled from the party. We must guard against the infiltration of opportunist elements, spies and reactionaries into the party.... The new stage of the revolution requires that all party cadres and members always remember and act upon President Ho's teaching: 'We must preserve the purity of our party and be worthy leaders and faithful servants of the people!'"

Our party has unceasingly imbued all cadres and our people with the shining sentiments conveyed by President Ho and has continuously held high the banner of national independence and socialism, has skillfully combined genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism, has opposed all opportunist tendencies and all manifestations of petty bourgeois and bourgeois nationalism, has discharged its obligation to the nation and satisfactorily fulfilled its international duty toward the peoples of other countries.

Along with enhancing the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members, we must strenuously struggle to increase their knowledge and their capacity for grasping the party line, for carrying out organizational and managerial work and for performing their duty, thus enabling them to meet the very exacting requirements of the task of combining transformation with construction in the new stage of the revolution.

In any country, a socialist society can be achieved only through the voluntary activities of the laboring people. As Lenin stressed: "Lively, creative socialism is a product of the popular masses" (footnote: V. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, Volume 26, page 327) and "A socialist revolution can be successfully carried out only when the majority of the people and, first of all, the majority of the laboring people show that they are capable of initiating creative, historically significant activities." (footnote: Lenin: op. cit., 1971, Volume 27, page 301)

In the case of our country, which is still in the process of directly advancing from an economy largely characterized by small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, and which has to build a new socioeconomic structure from top to bottom, the voluntariness factor is all the more important. For this reason, our party has stressed the importance of the active role of the party and the voluntariness of the laboring masses in transforming the old society and in creating a new one.

Basing himself on Marx' teachings on the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the period of transition to socialism and communism, Lenin pointed out that the dictatorship of the proletariat finds its expression not only in the use of revolutionary violence against the exploiting classes but primarily in various organizational and economic activities aimed at building the bases of socialist society, and in the efforts to gradually overcome the inertia, customs and habits of the old society. Lenin considered the dictatorship of the proletariat as "Marx' greatest slogan, which sums up the progress made by socialism and the workers movement over the past century." (footnote: Lenin: op. cit., 1968, Volume 29, page 343)

By stressing the need to simultaneously uphold the dictatorship of the proletariat and to promote the laboring people's right to collective ownership, we want to bring out the aim and motive force of the dictatorship. The aim of this dictatorship is to abolish the exploiting classes, to transform the old society and to build a new one; and its main motive force is the laboring people, who exercise their right to collective ownership under the leadership of the working class.

The laboring people's active role and willingness to participate must be manifested in successive revolutionary movements so as to translate their creative power into organized activities in the entire society. This will help create mountain-moving and ocean-filling strength for us to overcome all difficulties, to advance society at an unprecedentedly quick pace and to build the system of socialist collective ownership, large-scale socialist production, a new culture and a new type of socialist man.

LATE REPORT: CAMBODIAN BORDER ENCROACHMENTS FOR 19-26 FEBRUARY

BK021206Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1125 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK

[Text] During the period 19 to 26 February 1978, the Cambodian armed forces shelled and intruded into our country hundreds of times. They split up into small groups and clandestinely infiltrated and plundered a number of villages and areas in our border regions, such as (Ta Not), Xa Mat, Lo Go and the interprovincial Route 13 area in Tay Ninh; the (Thang Binh) and (Song Giang) areas in Long An; and Khanh An and Khanh Binh in An Giang. They also intensified their wanton heavy artillery shelling of hamlets and densely populated centers near the border. In 3 days alone, from 24 to 26 February, the Cambodian armed forces lobbed more than 1,000 artillery shells into areas south and north of interprovincial Route 13 in Tay Ninh.

Punishing the Cambodian armed forces for their criminal acts, the people and armed forces in our border areas repeatedly counterattacked these groups of enemy intruders, putting out of action nearly 350 and seizing many weapons. In counteroffensives launched on 22 February against the encroaching Cambodian armed forces in the Xa Mat and (Ta Not) areas in Tay Ninh, we killed nearly 80 intruders and seized 24 weapons.

On 23 and 24 February the people and combatants of Dong Thap Province killed nearly 30 plunderers in the (Thuong Phuoc) area, Hong Ngu district. On the night of 25 February the Cambodian armed forces sent a battalion to encroach upon the Tinh Bien area in An Giang Province. They were immediately counterattacked by the provincial armed combatants, suffering a number killed. The remainder were forced to flee back to the other side of the border.

BRIEFS

SONG-DANCE GROUP IN INDIA--The Vietnamese song and dance ensemble now touring India gave performances in Calcutta on 22 and 23 February. On 22 February the ensemble was honored at a meeting attended by 2,000 people and addressed by Mr Basu, governor of West Bengal. [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW]

AUSTRALIA, U.S. TO OPERATE NUCLEAR MONITOR STATION

OW020351Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Australia has announced the terms of a new agreement with the United States by which the two countries will jointly operate the geological and geophysical research station in central Australia. The station, near Alice Springs, monitors disturbances in the earth's surface to help distinguish between nuclear explosions and natural phenomena such as earthquakes. In the past it has operated under a classified agreement.

Announcing the new terms in parliament today the science minister, Senator Webster, said Australia saw no reason to keep its participation confidential. The station was essential to the cause of stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and was part of a network of stations designed to monitor nuclear tests. Senator Webster said that under the agreement the United States would continue to man the station, but would release data to Australian earth scientists.

ANTHONY: SLUGGISH TRADE SIGNALS APPROACHING DEPRESSION

OW250155Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Anthony, said in Canberra today that the sluggishness of world trade was a warning sign of approaching depression. Mr Anthony, who is also the trade minister, said that to avoid depression, markets had to be opened up and moves made to get world trade flowing. He said that at the international trade negotiations in Geneva, Australia would try to get the major trading nations to adopt a common approach to reducing trade restrictions on basic commodities. Australia's best trade strategy was to link with international organizations which were trying to foster greater liberalization of trade. Mr Anthony said that if there tended to be a contraction of trade around the world then Australia was heading for a depression.

SINCLAIR DISCUSSES JAPANESE FISHING IN EXPANDED ZONE

OW020353Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] The primary industry minister, Mr Sinclair, said today that Australia intended to use its expanded fishing grounds as a lever to get better access to markets in Japan. Mr Sinclair said the government would insure that Australian fishermen got preferential rights to the 200-mile zone to be created by legislation in April. But many countries, particularly Japan, would be anxious to get access to the huge protein food store in the zone. Mr Sinclair said Australia would use access to the zone to try to improve its access to Japanese markets for Australian beef and other animal and vegetable (?products).

AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CANADA STAGE MILITARY EXERCISE

OW250157Y Melbourne Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 24 Feb 78 OW

[Text] Ships and aircraft from Australia, New Zealand and Canada will take part in a 10-day antisubmarine exercise in eastern Australian waters beginning on Monday [27 February]. The defense minister, Mr Killen, said today 12 ships from three nations, plus maritime aircraft from Australia and New Zealand, would take part. The exercise will involve initial weapons training and two tactical operations. After the exercise the Canadian and New Zealand vessels will visit Sydney, Brisbane, Hobart, Melbourne and Newcastle.

MALIK CALLS FOR SETTLEMENT OF 'STUDENT QUESTION' BY 11 MARCH

BK011533Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1415 GMT 1 Mar 78 BK

[Text] Jakarta, 1 Mar (AFP)--Congress Chairman Adam Malik today called on the government to normalize student activities and release all those being detained at present without clear charges. Addressing a delegation of North Sumatran students who came to see him at his office to express their support for President Suharto's re-election by the congress, Malik said he hoped the student question could be settled before congress convenes on 11 March and that those who can be charged with having disturbed the public order should be brought to trial as soon as possible. He said the attention given by the government to the younger generation was at present greater than ever before. Proof of this was the fact that the government has proposed to include youth guidance in the basic policy directives to be outlined by the congress, he said.

Malik's statement today was the first to be made by any public figure after the government's clampdown on student activities on 21 January which led to the arrest of some 140 students and non-campus individuals during the first days of the crackdown.

In an earlier statement, Malik suggested that the Indonesian press show more courage after the temporary ban on seven major Jakarta newspapers, also on 21 January. The chief of staff of the National Command for Security and Order, Admiral Sudomo, meanwhile, Tuesday said that no meaningful figures for arrested students could be given because of constant releases and additional arrests being made.

Jakarta military commander Maj Gen Norman Sasono was meanwhile reported to have warned high school students in Jakarta against efforts by "certain individuals" against the government to incite them through dissemination of rumours, leaflets and posters. Illegal leaflets and posters were today reported to have appeared in several high schools in Jakarta. Gen Sasono, in a meeting with representatives of high school student organizations on Wednesday, called on them to be watchful against such efforts and turn in any illegal publications.

Military authorities in Jakarta several days ago arrested 69 high school students for attending a gathering at the graveside of a student killed during the 1966 student uprising against former President Sukarno. The students have since reportedly been released after questioning regarding the purpose of the gathering, which students said was to commemorate the 1966 student uprising which, with the backing of the military, brought about Sukarno's downfall.

Despite official warnings of continuing attempts to create trouble by political extremists, the situation was reported to have remained quiet in Jakarta and other major cities apart from clashes between students and anti-riot police in Yogyakarta, Central Java on Saturday and Monday.

BRIEFS

STUDENT MAGAZINE--The Security and Order Restoration Command (Kopkamtib) by its Letter of Decision No 17, has banned publication of MUHIBAH, a (?Moslem) student magazine in Yogyakarta, effective 23 February 1978. The Kopkamtib information chief, Brigadier General Darjono, said the magazine was banned because it carried news, articles and commentaries aimed at inciting the people and at heating up the political situation.

[Text] [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 24 Feb 78 BK]

MALACCA STRAIT QUAYS--Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore have agreed to install new quays in the Malacca and Singapore Straits at a cost of Singapore \$4 million as part of a plan to determine shipping lanes in the straits. The Singapore Communications Ministry said a total of 14 places have been designated by experts from the three countries for installation of the quays. [Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 20 Feb 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

DPRK' KONG CHIN-TAE CALLS ON HUSSEIN, RITHAUDDEEN

BK021018Y Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Mar 78 BK

[Text] The deputy prime minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mr Kong Chin-tae, today paid a courtesy call on the prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, and had discussions on international matters of mutual interest.

According to the secretary general of foreign affairs, Datuk Zakaria Ali, Mr Kong also discussed bilateral relations, particularly the improvement of trade between the two countries. Both leaders also discussed the nonaligned movement. Datuk Hussein told Mr Kong that the nonaligned movement has a useful and constructive role to play in world affairs and could influence world development, especially in the establishment of a new economic order. The secretary general said the North Korean deputy premier briefed Datuk Hussein on developments in his country and on government policy in regard to unification of the two Koreas. He said North Korea desires unification.

Mr Kong Chin-tae and his delegation later called on the foreign minister, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen bin Ismail, at Wisma Putra [Foreign Ministry]. According to a ministry spokesman, Mr Kong was happy with the good relations between the two countries and the nonaligned movement. Tengku Rithauddeen was invited to visit North Korea. He accepted. Their discussions also included the improvement of trade and the nonaligned movement. Tengku Rithauddeen hoped that nothing should be done to divide members of a nonaligned group. He also told Mr Kong that members should try to project the true identity of the movement in both the economic and political fields.

MANY TOP-LEVEL COMMUNIST CADRES' ARRESTED IN MALACCA

BK271504Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Feb 78 BK

[Text] Malacca police arrested 56 communist underground members and killed 2 others in a series of operations carried out in the state last year and early this year. They recovered 63 rounds of ammunition, 4 pistols, 2 homemade shotguns, 2 landmines and hand grenades [no number specified]. Police also discovered three tunnels and recovered printing materials, a large quantity of medicine and subversive documents.

The chairman of the state security committee, (Encik Zahari Abdul Rashid), told a news conference in Malacca that many of those arrested were top-level communist cadres.

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE FRUIT IMPORTS--Kuala Lumpur, 24 Feb--Malaysian businessmen are planning to import oranges and potatoes from Vietnam, it was learned here today. This will be done within the framework of the trade agreement that Malaysia signed with Vietnam last month during the visit here of a Vietnamese delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh. Members of the Kuala Lumpur Fruit Wholesalers Association had discussions with members of the Vietnamese delegation on the subject. A spokesman of the association said today that Vietnamese trading corporations would send samples of oranges and potatoes and their price lists next month and provide facilities for bulk shipments. Malaysia imports oranges mainly from America, Australia, China, Taiwan and Egypt. Vietnamese oranges are harvested between October and February. They are largely exported to the Soviet Union, China and Hong Kong. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 1030 GMT 24 Feb 78 BK]

REBEL ULTIMATUM DEMANDS RANSOM FOR FRENCHMAN'S RELEASE

OW020522Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0511 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Zamboanga City, 2 Mar (AFP)--A southern Philippine Moslem rebel band has served the military a 3-day ultimatum to pay a ransom of \$150,000 for the freedom of a French official held hostage for 5 days, it was disclosed here today. Southern Command (Southcom) Deputy Chief Brig Gen Teofisto Guarano confirmed in a talk with newsmen the rebels had demanded a ransom but he refused to disclose the amount. Informed sources, however, told AFP the figure amounted to over one million pesos, the equivalent \$150,000.

Guarano said the rebel conveyed their demands in a note sent through a Moslem emissary last night giving the authorities 3 days to deliver the money. Bidding for time, Southcom sent a new emissary to the rebel hideout today with a message saying their demands had to be "discussed," the general added.

Mr Huguet was earlier reported safe and unharmed, "in high spirits" despite his captivity. The ransom note contained no threat against the life of the hostage, Guarano said.

Request for Interpreter Denied

OW010930Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0922 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Zamboanga City, 1 Mar (AFP)--Philippine military authorities today rejected a request by the kidnappers of a French Government official for an English interpreter and demanded his unconditional release "or else." The authorities told newsmen that if the Moslem rebel kidnap gang should demand ransom and refuse the release of Mr Pierre Huguet, Culture Ministry official, "we will give them one month to live." They said thus was because "we know them or they will live the life of a hunted rebel for the rest of their lives." They added "one has to be tough" in dealing with terrorists groups who prey on innocent victims.

Brig Gen Teopisto Gaurano, deputy chief of the Souther Command (Southcom) based in Zamboanga City, told newsmen that providing the kidnappers with an interpreter would place another hostage in their hands. General Gaurano, a Vietnam War veteran, said the military's position was communicated to the kidnappers' relatives who are being used by the government to negotiate the release of Mr Huguet, seized last Sunday in a Moslem village outside this city.

France Asked Not To Intervene

OW011252Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1232 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Zamboanga City, 1 Mar (AFP)--Philippine military authorities have requested the French Embassy not to conduct any separate negotiations with the Moslem rebel kidnappers of a French Government official held hostage in a southern Philippine island near here, a high military official said today. Brig Gen Teopisto Gaurano, deputy chief of the Zamboanga-based Southern Command (Southcom), told newsmen that military authorities had also asked for embassy cooperation with the government's "no ransom policy" against Moslem kidnap bands.

General Guarano said the Philippine request was conveyed by Southcom Chief Rear Adm Romulo Espaldon Monday during a long distance telephone conversation with French Ambassador Raphael Leonard Touze in Manila.

"We have asked them that if contacts should be made by the kidnappers with French Embassy officials, we should be informed", the general added. General Guarano said Admiral Espaldon also suggested to French Embassy First Secretary Gildes Le Lidec who has been in Zamboanga since Monday, that his presence in the city should be kept confidential; otherwise the kidnappers might try separate contacts with him. The embassy agreed. "We recommended (to the embassy) that they leave this matter to us", General Guarano said, adding that the military had requested "no separate negotiations should be done" with the rebels. Admiral Espaldon pointed out that Philippine military authorities have had several experiences on kidnappings by Moslem rebels in the south, according to Guarano.

Fighting Near Rebel Hideout

OW011814Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1803 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] Zamboanga City, 1 Mar (AFP)--Moslem rebels suffered heavy casualties in large-scale fighting Monday, 25kms (15 miles) from a guerrilla hideout on the southern Philippine island of Basilan where a rebel group was holding a French official hostage for three days, the military said today. Zamboanga-based Southern Command (Southcom) Deputy Chief Brig Gen Teopisto Gaurano, in an interview with newsmen, did not disclose government losses in what he called "a big encounter" in Tipo-Tipo town involving some 150 insurgents and units of the 43rd Army Infantry Battalion backed by reinforcements. Gen Gaurano indicated, however, the fighting, which occurred a day after French Culture Ministry official Pierre Huguet was kidnapped, had no connection with government efforts to secure his release from kidnappers belonging to another rebel group. Concerned that military operations against other rebel groups might alarm the kidnap band and imperil the negotiations, military authorities have ordered a cut-down in military operations in areas near Tuburan, Gen Gaurano said.

ARMED REBEL BANDS SURRENDER TO AUTHORITIES IN SULU

OW011711Y Manila Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Two rebel groups numbering 102 [figure as heard] today surrendered to authorities in ceremonies at the 37th Infantry Battalion headquarters in Siasi, Sulu. The surrenderees used to operate in the mountain ranges of Siasi and Tapul. The bigger group of 84 men and four field commanders led by Commander (Sherifan Ijal) yielded their firearms--26 Garands, 32 carbines, six armalites, four automatic and four Springfield rifles, one (baltic) revolver and a 22-caliber rifle. The second group of 18 men was led by Field Commanders (Lin Pasan) and (Ulan Gupan). The former rebels said they decided to come down from the hills because they had realized the government's sincerity in its effort to help the people.

SUPREME COURT STUDYING PROPOSED ISLAMIC COURT CODE

OW251149Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1016 GMT 25 Feb 78 OW

[Excerpts] Manila, 25 Feb (AFP)--A government drafting body has drawn up a proposed judiciary code calling for the creation of Islamic courts in Moslem communities in Mindanao, southern Philippines, it was disclosed today. The government-owned PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said the proposed code had been submitted by the drafting committee to the Supreme Court for study before its submission to President Ferdinand Marcos for final approval. Under the code, Islamic courts will try cases which involve violations of Islamic laws on persons, property, contracts, marriage and divorce, and other Moslem laws. Although the code does not require that judges of Islamic courts must be Moslems, it provides that the judges must be knowledgeable of Islamic law and jurisprudence, PNA said. The code also provides for the creation of so-called "people's courts" which will have exclusive right to try graft and corruption cases involving civil servants.

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